

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Ma 122 '96, W.A. 1. - 0
62.11 11/20.95 74

ANNALS, MCH 95

Spring 1895 —

Catalogue
No. 2.

Greenhouse

— AND —

Bedding Plants.



**Fruitland
Nurseries,**

P. J. BERCKMANS,

PROPRIETOR,

AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.

Please Read this Before Ordering.

In ordering, write your orders plainly upon the Order Sheet attached to this Catalogue. A lady should always sign herself "Miss" or "Mrs" to enable us to direct our answers properly. The same name should always be used.

FILLING ORDERS.—Orders are filled as soon after reception as practicable—seldom later than two days. Should certain varieties of plants be exhausted at the time the order is received, or if they are not in proper shipping condition, the order will only be filled as far as our assortment will allow. We never substitute unless fully authorized. Patrons are respectfully requested to state if substitution is allowed should plants first ordered be exhausted.

PLANTS BY MAIL.—As a rule these are so seldom satisfactory, and require more time to prepare for safe carriage than they are worth, that we are compelled to respectfully decline this class of orders.

PACKING AND FORWARDING.—We pack all of our plants free of charge and in such a careful manner that no complaint on that score can possibly be made. In every instance have your plants forwarded by Express, as rapid carriage is of the utmost importance. We guarantee every plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition and fully graded to standard when leaving our hands, but after delivery in the hands of forwarders, all losses resulting from delays in transit are at the risk of purchaser.

TERMS.—Invariably cash with order, or C. O. D. (collect on delivery) by Express, with collecting charges added. No plants sent C. O. D. unless one-half the amount is remitted before shipment. Our prices are too low to allow any deviation from this rule.

REMITTANCES.—By Postal Orders, Registered Letters, or Bank Draft on Augusta. New York or New Orleans, are the safest. Money sent through mail in ordinary letters is in all cases at sender's risk. When sending private checks on banks outside of Augusta, please add 15c. for all amount less than \$50; 25c. for amounts of \$50 to \$100 and one quarter of 1 per cent. for every \$100 additional, for cost of collection.

ATTENTION TO CUSTOMERS.—It is our earnest desire that all the requirements and directions of our customers be scrupulously attended to by our assistants, and we practice the utmost personal supervision to see that this is carried out. We would, therefore, respectfully request that we be informed if at any time there is cause of dissatisfaction, that we may have it rectified at the earliest possible moment.

WHAT WE CANNOT SUPPLY.—Boquets, Cut Flowers, Flower, Vegetable or Tree Seeds, Horticultural Implements, Labels, Wire, Rustic Work, Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Gladiolii, Lilies, Pansies, Violets, and other plants which can be kept in stock but a short period. Orders for some of the above named articles are received almost daily, and much needless correspondence may be avoided if our friends will kindly omit such items from their orders.

CUTTINGS.—We are frequently asked to sell cuttings. This we have to decline, as our stock plants are kept under high temperature, and cuttings taken from these soon generate damp when packed, and become useless. As it is in fact more troublesome to detach and pack cuttings than to send plants, we cannot accept orders for cuttings under any circumstances.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We are in constant receipt of numerous letters asking for information upon horticultural subjects. These we cheerfully answer personally so far as time will permit, but as such demands upon us are numerous, especially at certain seasons of the year, we earnestly request correspondents to state each question plainly and separately, leaving a blank space after each query sufficient for an answer. A stamp to prepay postage is expected with such letters.

CATALOGUES.

The following Catalogues will be mailed free on application :

No. 1.—**DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE** of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, Evergreens, Flowering Shrubs, etc., issued in August.

No. 2.—**SPRING CATALOGUE** of Bedding and Greenhouse Plants, etc., issued in February.

No. 3.—**WHOLESALE CATALOGUE** for Nurserymen and Dealers ONLY, issued in July.

Special lists are issued during the year, giving descriptions and quotations of specialties for nurserymen. Address,

P. J. BERCKMANS, Augusta, Ga.

TO OUR PATRONS AND FRIENDS

In presenting you with a copy of our Plant Catalogue for the year 1895, we take pleasure in returning our sincere thanks to the numerous friends whose patronage has been so liberally bestowed upon our firm during the past 38 years. Realizing that in order to produce the highest quality of products and offer these at the lowest possible prices, there must be adequate facilities, we lately remodelled many of our plant houses upon the most improved plans, and added largely to the already vast area of glass.

THE GREENHOUSE AND PLANT DEPARTMENT

Covers 50,000 square feet of glass, and is conceded to be the largest area of glass in the South that is entirely devoted to plant growing. With the numerous additions and improvements added to this Department we are prepared to offer plants at such prices as are in keeping with Horticultural progress and the times.

We do not offer premiums, but guarantee the best possible quality at the lowest prices consistent with the cost of production. We would also state that we offer in this catalogue only such classes of plants as are best suited to Southern floriculture, and therefore omit such as are desirable only for cooler latitudes, but seldom successful here. While we purchase all the novelties which we believe to possess distinctive merits, and offer these at the earliest date that they can be propagated, we cannot guarantee that they will give entire satisfaction in every instance, as much of their success depends upon the care they may receive, as well as character of soil and suitable weather.

The "FRUITLAND NURSERIES" are located west of and adjoining the limits of the city of Augusta, on the Washington road (continuation of Broad street). In the home tract of 400 acres are soils of every texture found in this section of the State, thus enabling every class of products to be grown under the most favorable conditions.

The Nurseries have been owned and conducted by the same management since 1857, and it may interest those not acquainted with our establishment to learn that the

NURSERY DEPARTMENT

Is divided as follows, viz: Roses, 25 acres; Shrubs, 10 acres; Fruit Trees, 200 acres; Grape Vines, 10 acres; Evergreens and Deciduous Trees, 10 acres; Small Fruits, 10 acres; Orchard and test grounds, 30 acres.

OUR RESPONSIBILITY

For any business transaction extends only to persons purchasing direct from the nursery. Dealers purchasing from us sell upon their own responsibility. We likewise disclaim any liability for results arising from defective planting at improper seasons, or from subsequent faulty treatment and cultivation, and are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our plants true to name, well grown, and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than originally received for said plants that prove untrue.

The firm consists of P. J. Berckmans, who retains the ownership of the Fruitland Nurseries, and all property connected therewith, as well as the former firm name, and his sons, Louis A., Robert C. and Prosper J. A. Berckmans, Jr., under whose management every branch of the business is carefully conducted.

We have no connection whatever with any other nursery; do not employ agents or salesmen, all our dealings are made directly with purchasers.



LANTS AND THEIR CARE.

Preparation of the Soil and Culture—Borders or beds intended for plants should be well and deeply dug during winter or early spring; the soil well pulverized and supplied with the necessary plant food. A compost of stable manure and cotton seed, well decomposed and thoroughly incorporated with the soil during winter, will be found highly beneficial. The plants should be firmly set, the ball of earth not disturbed, but, in case of latter being wrapped in moss, the moss covering must be removed. When set, water copiously and shade with a pine bough or a board for a few days, and place a mulch of cotton seed, rice chaff or chopped straw around the plants. When fully in growth keep the soil well worked and free from weeds, and remove the mulching.

Time of Planting—The tender Bedding Plants enumerated in this catalogue must not be planted out in open ground until spring frosts are no longer to be apprehended. Although the stock of nearly all varieties is ready for shipment when this catalogue is issued, we would particularly urge patrons not to order plants intended for bedding until they can be safely cared for on arrival. Those possessing greenhouses or pits, or even ordinary cold frames, would however, be benefited by ordering early in March, except in cases of new plants, of which the number is yet limited, and which are noted as to the time when they can be supplied.

Care of Plants When Received—The plants should be potted in a size larger pot than they have been grown in, placed in a common cold frame, or greenhouse if possible, until they begin to grow freely. Shade and water must be used as needed. If the plants are required merely for the border, they can be placed in permanent place on receipt, if the weather is somewhat cloudy; but in general it is preferable to allow the plants to recuperate from the effects of the packing and carriage by being kept in a shady place for a few days. Plants are forwarded without pots. This is a saving of expense to the buyer, and adds to the safety of carrying.

Potting and Soil—An equal proportion of leaf mould and good loam, to which is added one-quarter of its bulk of cow manure, the whole mass allowed to stand a few months and thoroughly mixed, will suit almost all classes of plants. Decomposed sod with a small quantity of manure is also excellent. Plants should be repotted when needed, and given pots one size larger only than formerly used, and never shifted from a 3-inch to an 8 or 10-inch pot. Many failures arise from using pots of a size too large as compared to the size of the plant. Always use broken charcoal or potsherds in the bottom of all pots above four inches in diameter to give free drainage. Never use saucers unless some gravel or fine cinders are placed under the pots to allow the water to escape freely, and never set the pots on a smooth surface unless means of drainage are provided by placing sand or gravel under the pots.

Plants and Greenhouses—The natural conditions of plant life include a period of growth succeeded by a period of rest, but all plants do not require rest at the same time, hence to attempt the same treatment for all classes must entail failure. A little experience is necessary when extensive collections of plants are cultivated, and brief directions for special treatment are therefore given under the heads of various classes. Normal conditions of *heat, light, air and moisture* should always be considered. Great variations of temperature between day and night; over-watering in winter, and especially when plants are in a dormant condition, must be avoided. Give free ventilation during the day whenever the outside temperature is not below 50 degrees. In winter water sparingly; two or three times a week will usually prove sufficient. In summer water more freely, but do not drown the plants, as is too often the case. If a plant shows signs of weakened growth or assumes an unhealthy color, withhold water and repot; the cause of unhealthy condition will often arise from imperfect drainage or over-watering. Use a weak solution of cow manure and water once or twice a week upon plants which are in full growth and during warm weather, but avoid all fertilizers during the period of rest.

Plants in Dwelling Houses—The atmosphere in dwelling houses is usually quite dry, and therefore different from that of greenhouses where there is always considerable moisture. As evaporation is thus more rapid, plants should receive a daily supply of water, and in such quantity only as will keep their roots moist. This is especially advisable when plants have been brought from the greenhouse to the dwelling house.

Insects—Few greenhouses may be said to be free from either of the following insects, viz: Green Fly or Aphis, Thrip, Red Spider and Mealy Bug. Whenever plants are infested with any of the above, immediate measures for their destruction must be resorted to.

FUNGICIDE AND INSECTIDE SOLUTIONS AND FORMULAS.

Tobacco, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons; strain when cool. Very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, lice, aphides (plant lice).

Quassia Chips, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons. This very bitter solution is good for prevention rather than cure. Apply as a spray to rose bushes, and to kill plant lice.

Pyrethrum Powder—For worms, flies and aphis. Use dry.

Kerosene Emulsion—4 pounds of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of water; add to this while hot 2 gallons of kerosene. Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Add 30 gallons of water before using as a spray. Sour milk may be used instead of soap. Effective for worms, mealy bugs, orange tree scale, etc.

White Hellebore, 1 ounce; water 3 gallons. Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

Thrip Juice, 1 part to 1,000 parts water. For mealy bugs, lice, etc.

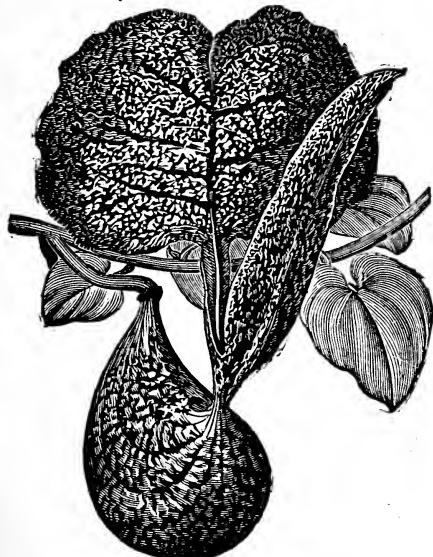
Flowers of Sulphur—Apply dry for mildew on roses.

Spraying—We earnestly recommend the careful spraying of plants, using either of the above named solutions. Effective apparatus of moderate cost are now manufactured for use in greenhouses. A hose nozzle for fine spray or a garden syringe with spray rose will answer for ordinary purposes.

Shading—To counteract the burning effects of the sun, use a coat of common whitewash upon the glass, or, if a lasting shade is required, use naphtha mixed with some white lead, and apply with a syringe.

NOVELTIES AND PLANTS OF SPECIAL MERIT.

ARISTOLOCHIA ORNITHOCEPHALA (The Bird Aristolochia.)



One of the most singular flowers imaginable. The flowers are of large size, reddish-purple in color, veined and marbled as shown in the cut. This plant will grow in any warm situation and flower freely during the fall; of rapid climbing habit, but is not hardy. If planted in a greenhouse it will flower almost continuously, if given ample space. Price, 25c.

Aristolochia Ringens—Although not a new plant,

this is seldom met with in cultivation. Flowers extremely grotesque, 7 to 10 inches long, pale green, marbled and reticulated with black purple. The perianth has a cup $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, while the ascending tube is divided in two long lips. This variety produces flowers on the young shoots, and is a good green-house climber. If planted in open ground the period of flowering begins in mid-summer and lasts until frost. 25c. each.

Abutilon Souvenir de Bonn.

Foliage edged with a broad silvery-white margin, and entirely distinct from all other forms of variegated Abutilons. Plant is of robust growth—an excellent novelty. 25c. each.

Andromeda Japonica.

A dwarf compact-growing evergreen shrub, attaining a height of 4 to 5 feet. Flowers in racemes; white, slightly tinted pink. Early in spring the plant is literally covered with flowers, and is most striking in appearance. It thrives best in rich moist soil, and is very hardy. It is also very valuable for forcing under glass, as its flowers are exceedingly desirable for floral decorations. Imported plants, 12 to 15 inches, bushy, \$1 each.

Caladium—New Brazilian.

Late in July, 1893, we received a quantity of Caladium bulbs, which, during the fall months, were the most striking features in our plant houses. The remarkable brilliancy of the colors in some varieties, the waxy delicacy of the leaves in others, were unlike any of the older varieties, and a description of the wonderful combination of colors

and shades is impossible. In some varieties the leaves are bright red, with deeper veins; in others there is a rose-colored centre, which shades off to white. Again, some varieties are with entirely white leaves of waxy texture, and so transparent that writing laid underneath may be read through the filmy leaf. Among the many remarkable displays of ornamental foliage plants at the late "World's Fair," these new Caladiums were perhaps the most conspicuous, and attracted unusual attention. We offer young plants after May 1st at \$1 each, and can supply from 20 to 30 varieties.



*New Canna—Indian Shot.

Plants started in Pots and Ready after April 1st. Dry roots ready now.

The remarkable improvements which have lately been made in these plants have brought them to the front rank of the ornamental foliage class. Among the best new sorts of late introduction, which we selected out of a large number which we fully tested during the past summer, are the following. Price, 20c. each; \$1.50 per 10, unless specially noted.

Alphonse Bouvier—Foliage green; habit compact and dwarf; flowers of a brilliant crimson, very large, and produced in large branching stems. Begins to bloom early in spring, and lasts throughout the whole summer; a grand novelty.

Charles Henderson—Flowers very large, brilliant red; compact growth; most profuse bloomer. Height, 3 to 3½ feet.

Capitaine P de Suzzoni—Flowers with broad rounded petals, produced in large spikes; canary yellow, spotted cinnamon red. Height, 4 to 5 feet.

Egendale—Foliage dark bronzy red; flowers bright cherry red, large and of good substance. Height, 4 to 5 feet.

Explorateur Crampbell—Four feet; foliage green; flower large, vermillion tinted, with crimson spots.

Florence Vaughan—Flowers very large and broad, yellow-spotted, bright scarlet; free blooming and strong habit. This is conceded to be the best yellow variety in cultivation.

J. C. Vaughan—Three and a half feet; foliage purple; flower large, clear deep vermillion orange, satiny lustre.

J. D. Cabos—Four feet; foliage dark; flowers rich apricot, with deeper shadings.

Marquise Arthur de l'Aigle—Flowers crimson, with wide golden margin and centre stained yellow.

Princesse de Brancovan—Flowers cinnabar red, edged golden brown.

P. J. Berckmans—One of the new Crozy set of 1893, six varieties being selected out of twenty, as representing his best achievements in Cannas up to that year, and named in our honor by Mr. J. C. Vaughan, of Chicago. Leaves long narrow green; flower spike, compact, standing well above the foliage. Flower large, bright cherry red; color almost identical with that of *Ehemanii*, but petals reflex in a graceful form. Height, 5 feet. 50 cents.

Paul Bruant—Dwarf habit; foliage green, edged purple; flowers orange scarlet.

Paul Marquant—Foliage green; flowers salmon, with long petals.

Calodendron Capensis.

(The Cape Chestnut).

This is considered the finest evergreen tree of Natal, South Africa, and although introduced in Europe in the last century it is but seldom seen in cultivation. As its name indicates (from Kalos, beautiful, and Dendron, a tree), it is of handsome appearance. The flesh-colored or creamy-white flowers, composed of linear oblong petals, are produced in immense terminal panicles; stems and leaves pubescent; latter are large, opposite, simple crenated; branches opposite or three in a whorl. In England it is valued as a handsome green-house evergreen tree, and will doubtless become popular in South Florida, where it is reported to be of a deciduous habit. We offer well-grown young plants, from 4 and 5-inch pots, at 50 cents.

Clematis Paniculata.

Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during mid-summer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of flowers, the latter are also very fragrant and foliage is handsome; a most desirable new climber, which is attracting much attention. 50c.

Genista Andreana.

This plant has created a sensation in Europe, where it was offered in 1892 for the first time. It is a Scotch Broom with red flowers, and has already become very popular for forcing, although the plant is pretty hardy here. Flowers in long bunches; ground color of corolla is golden yellow; lower petals with a deep purple border, and lateral petals crimson red. The appearance of this plant when in bloom is truly magnificent. Strong imported plants 50c. each.

Hamelia Patens.

This is as yet very little known, but in South Florida is destined to become a very desirable shrub; 5 to 10 feet high. We have found it here to be a very striking summer and fall blooming green-house plant. Flowers bright orange red, lasting a long time, and succeeded with dark black berries, which are retained a long time; a really good plant. 25c. each.

Orange Cleopatra, or Spice Tangerine.

A dwarf-growing orange, valuable for pot culture. Fruit small, orange red, with pleasant spicy aroma and good quality. The fruit is produced in great profusion in clusters, which gives this plant a very ornamental appearance. Plants 8 to 10 inches high; grafted upon *Citrus Trifoliata*, and pot-grown, 50c. each.

Pavonia Intermedia (Gæthia).

A Malvaceous plant of easy culture. Foliage cordate; flowers axillary and crowded at the tips of the branches. The crimson bracts surrounding the purplish calyx segments make this plant remarkably attractive. Blooms from November to April. 50c. each; large plants, 12 to 15 inches high, \$1.

Porphyrocoma Lanceolata

(*Dianthera Pohliana*).

Another old plant seldom found in collections, but one that deserves to be better known. Leaves long and narrow, narrowed to both ends. Flowers purple; bracts deep red, imbricated, spike terminating the branches, closely packed, cone line. Remains in bloom during several weeks. 50c.

~~**Solanum Azureum, or Seaforthianum.**~~

Of the same habit of growth as the *Solanum Jasminoides*, but producing numerous bunches of delicate blue flowers, with golden anthers and fragrant. While it produces an abundance of flowers if planted in open ground, these are not freely produced until mid-summer, and are injured by frost. We recommend, therefore, to grow this beautiful climber in a green-house, where the great beauty of its flowers is best seen. Price, 25c.

Strobilanthes Dyerianus.

A new house and bedding plant, introduced from England in the spring of 1894. It forms a compact bush 12 to 18 inches high, with leaves 6 to 7 inches long and 3 to 4 inches wide, of intense metallic purple color, shading into light rose, and with a green margin. Flowers violet blue; a free bloomer and has given most satisfactory results when bedded out in open border. Small plants ready May 1st; 50c.

BEDDING PLANTS.

HIS CLASS comprises plants suitable for the summer decoration of flower gardens. Several varieties are also very desirable for greenhouse and parlor collections.

Time of Planting—The most suitable season to plant these varieties is from the time that spring frosts cease until June.

Prices—It must be understood that the prices as quoted are for plants grown in two and three inch pots, and of the ordinary shipping size. Large specimens at proportionately increased rates.

Special Collections—Many persons, unacquainted with the most desirable classes of plants, often find some difficulty in making suitable selections. To prevent disappointment when plants are selected injudiciously, we would suggest to our patrons to order special collections, which are composed of the most desirable classes, and of such as we grow in large quantities for that purpose.

In making these collections we guarantee that they will give satisfaction, and the utmost liberality will be observed in the quality sent.

100 Bedding Plants, all distinct	\$5 00
50 Bedding Plants, all distinct	3 00
25 Bedding Plants, all distinct	1 75

~~Special~~ Special collections will be supplied at above rates only when selection is left to us. Orders, naming varieties and quantity of each, will be filled at regular Catalogue rates.

GENERAL COLLECTION.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are hardy in this latitude.



ABUTILON ECLIPSE.

Abutilon.

Most desirable plants; almost perpetual bloomers. Our collection consists of twenty of the most distinct and newest varieties. Price 10c. each; 10 plants in ten varieties, 80c.; \$6 per 100.

Agave—Century Plant.

Americana Millerii picta—Golden yellow on both sides, bordered with dark green. 50c. We offer a few handsome specimens at from \$3 to \$10 each.

Americana Recurvata—With recurved leaves; a beautiful variety. 25c. to 50c. Large specimens, \$2 to \$5 each.

Americana Variegata—Margined yellow. 50c.

Rigida Dentata—Leaves erect; pale green. 50c. to \$1.

Sisalina (Sisal Hemp)—Upright; glaucous green; a rapid grower. 50c. to \$1.

Ageratum.

Valuable for massing or ribbons and winter blooming; always in bloom and of easy culture. The dwarf growing varieties are the most desirable. 10c. each, 50c. per 10, \$4 per 100.

White Carpet—Best white.

John Douglass—Deep Nazarine blue; very dwarf; best of its color.

Mexicanum Var—Pale blue; foliage variegated white.

Aloe.

Plants with or without stem; leaves thick, fleshy, showy, often in a rosette. Very desirable for rock work; thrive best in a mixture of loam and well decomposed manure. Several varieties. 50c. each.

Aloysia—Lemon Verbena.

Lemon-scented foliage. 15c., \$1.25 per 10.

Alyssum—Sweet Double.

Double flowering white; valuable for cut flowers; perpetual bloomer; also desirable for ribbon lines or pot plants. 10c. each, 60c. per 10.

*Amomum Cardamomum.

Produces the Cardamon of commerce. A grass-like plant; leaves linear, with a white stripe; makes a good border for flower beds; perfectly hardy. 15c. each, \$1 per 10.

*Bambusa—Chinese Cane.

Very desirable for rock work. 10c. each.

Argentea Nana (Fortune's)—Dwarf; variegated white; a well known variety.

Nana—Dwarf; foliage green.

Metake—Very tall; foliage green.

Simoni—Medium height; foliage striped.



CARNATIONS.

Carnations.

Very valuable bedding plants, and continuous bloomers during summer and winter. Of these we offer 15 of the best standard sorts in all the shades of scarlet, rose, crimson, yellow striped, white, etc. Plants from 3-inch pots 15c. each, \$1.25 per 10. Ready March 1st.

Cestrum.

Free blooming shrubs. 15c. each, \$1.25 per 10.

Aurantiacum—Deep orange; spring bloomer.

Nocturnum (Night Blooming Jasmine)—Flowers greenish white during summer; very fragrant at night.

Cuphea—Cigar Plant.

**Eminens*—Growth erect; flowers scarlet, tipped

yellow; profuse autumn bloomer. 10c. each, 75c. per 10.

Hyssopiphyllo—A very neat miniature plant of dwarf habit, and with bright blue flowers, which are produced in great profusion. 10c. each, 75c. per 10.

Platycentra—A most profuse bloomer; flowers tubular, red, tipped black and white; very desirable plant. 10c. each, 75c. per 10, \$6 per 100.

Cuphea Llavæ—“*New Tricolor Cuphea*.”

We have tried this during the past three summers and found it one of the most desirable of the new bedding plants. Flowers of tubular shape, with two bright scarlet wings at the end; the tips are bright purple and the stamens white, while the body of the flower is pea green and covered with fine crimson hair. Grows quite bushy, attains a height of twelve inches, and is covered during the entire summer and autumn with a profusion of bloom. 10c., 75c. per 10.

Datura—*Brugmansia Suavolens*.

A shrubby plant, growing to a height of 6 to 8 feet in rich ground; flowers white, very large, trumpet shaped and fragrant; a most excellent plant for effect. 15c.

Heliotrope.

Universal favorite; flowers very fragrant; excellent for bedding out or for pot culture as winter bloomers; ten varieties, colors ranging from deep purple to pure white. 10c. each, 75c. per 10, \$6 per 100.

Hydrangea.

Strong plants. 25c. each, 2 per 10.

Hortensis Group.

With Globose Heads.

All require a shady, and where practicable, a rich and moist situation. The color is changeable according to soils, and varies from blue to rose color; all hardy.

***Otaksa**—An improved variety of Hortensis; flower heads very large; pale rose or blue, according to soil.

***Ramis Pictis**—A new variety, with dark purple stems and large heads of pale blue flowers, with lighter centre; excellent.

***Rosea**—Vigorous habit; flower heads shaped like those of Thomas Hogg, and as freely produced; color bright rosy red.

***Thomas Hogg**—Finest white flowering variety of this class.

Japanese Group.

With Cymose or Flat Heads.

***Fimbriata**—With fringed flowers.

***Japonica**—Outer florets pale blue, inner dark blue.

***Imperatrice Eugenie**—Pale blue.

***Stellata Prolifera**—Outer florets pale rose, centre darker.

Japanese Group.
With Heads in Panicles.

***Paniculata Grandiflora**—Produces immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks.

***Lantana.**

10c. each, 75c. per 10, \$6 per 100.

Very desirable class of plants; continually in flower from May until frost; flowers generally of two colors; excellent bedders; fifteen varieties.

The great improvements in the newer varieties consist in their dwarf, compact habit, and increased flowering qualities.

Leonotis Leonurus—*Lion's Tail.*

Free blooming plant with spikes of orange flowers. 15c. each, \$1 per 10.

***Nierembergia Gracilis.**

Profuse blooming plant, flowers pale blue. 10c. each, 50c. per 10.

Plumbago.

Capensis—An excellent plant; almost continuous bloomer; flowers pale blue. 10c. each, 75c. per 10.

Capensis A'ba—New; a white variety of above and of similar growth. 10c. each, 75c. per 10.

***Larpendhæ**—Dwarf; bright deep blue and continuous bloomer; fine for ribbons. 10c. each, 50c. per 10, \$4 per 100.

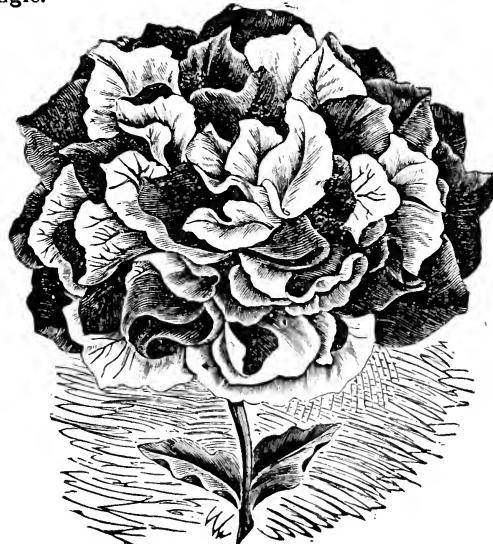
Rosea—Flowers pink. 15c. each.

Rosea Superba—New; flowers deep pink. 15c.

Pyrethrum—*Feverfew.*

10c. each, 50c. per 10, \$4 per 100.

***Golden Feather**—Foliage green yellow; flowers single.



DOUBLE PETUNIAS.

***Petunias—Double.**

10c. each, 75c. per 10, \$6 per 100.

Twelve best varieties, all colors; continuous bloomers.

The new varieties of last year are great acquisitions and wonderful improvements upon the older strains. Plants of the latest novelties will be ready March 1st.

***Pinks—Paisley.**

10c. each ; 75c. per 10.

Smaller than Carnations ; flowers of various shades ; clover-scented ; four varieties.

Salvia.

10c. each ; 75c. per 10.

Splendens—Scarlet ; best for bedding ; \$4 per 100.

Alba—White ; sometimes striped red, or half white and half red.

Eriocalix—Purple and white ; blooms in fall.

Marmorata—Dwarf ; flowers white, spotted scarlet.

Mrs. Mitchell—Purple.

Mr. Isanchon—Distinctly striped red and white ; compact habit ; free bloomer.

Rutilans—Apple-scented ; flowers scarlet.

***Tritoma Grandiflora.**

Very showy plant ; flower spikes from 10 to 12 inches ; deep orange and yellow ; constant bloomer ; perfectly hardy. 25c.

***Verbena.**

10c. each ; 50c. per 10 ; \$4 per 100.

Our collection of this universal favorite is very select, and comprises all the best varieties of this and former years. Colors white, red, scarlet, crimson, blue, with all intermediate shades, variegated, spotted, etc.



CANNA EHEMANII.

Cannas—Indian Shot.

Price, unless noted, 15c. each ; 10 varieties, our selection, for \$1 ; \$8 per 100.

Plants combining broad foliage of various tints,

with a profusion of flowers ranging in colors from crimson, orange to yellow and the intermediate shades. When planted in rich soil they make an admirable effect. The newer varieties are remarkable for the brilliancy and size of their flowers, many equaling the Gladiolii in this respect. They are most profuse and constant bloomers, and cannot be too highly recommended. If the plants are lifted from open ground before frost and potted, they make admirable additions to ornamental foliage plants for green-houses.

Select varieties from introductions previous to 1893.

Antoine Crozy—Flowers large, deep crimson ; foliage green ; 4 feet.

Bassett's Red—Foliage brilliant red.

Edouard Mieg—Flowers very large, rich vermilion scarlet ; 3½ feet.

Ehemani—Very distinct ; foliage large, like a banana ; flowers very large carmine red, produced on stems of great length that often produce a dozen flowers ; 5 feet.

Enfant du Rhone—Deep orange red, washed cinnabar red ; yellow centre ; foliage green ; 5 feet.

General de Negrier—Flowers in immense trusses of a bright crimson color, overlaid with violet ; foliage rich bronzy purple ; 4 feet.

Glowing—Plant of compact habit, seldom more than 3 feet in height ; foliage dark green ; flowers very large deep orange, in large trusses, and produced in great profusion.

Geoffroy St. Hillaire—Scarlet and orange ; dark foliage ; 4½ feet.

Jacquemet Bonnefond—Foliage green, with bronzy purple ribs and veins ; flowers very large, rich orange scarlet ; 3 feet.

Mr. Laforcade—Flowers of large size, of a deep salmon, shaded brick red ; foliage deep bronzy purple ; 3 feet.

Madame Crozy—Habit of growth is vigorous and dwarf ; foliage dark green, flowers closely set on branching stems ; orange crimson, bordered with yellow. This variety is valuable either for bedding in masses or for cut flowers. \$1 per 10 ; \$8 per 100.

Maurice Mussy—Rich satiny vermilion scarlet, with broad round petals ; 4 feet.

Princess Lusignani—Bright glowing orange scarlet, shaded crimson ; foliage green ; 3 feet.

Star of '91, or Thos. S. Ware—Orange scarlet, banded with yellow ; foliage green ; 3 feet.

Zebrina—Foliage of immense size ; green, striped purple ; 6 feet. Excellent for centre of beds of foliage plants. It is the tallest of the whole collection.

CHRYSANTHEMUMS.

FOR many years past we have added annually to our collection the most promising of the new varieties until our present stock contains nothing but superior sorts. To grow every variety that is offered by the many growers would prove injudicious. We therefore select only the most distinct of the prize varieties as they appear, and thus keep our selection within reasonable bounds. To fully describe the peculiar shades and colors, and the great variety of forms, would not be possible within the limits of this catalogue. While we keep several thousand plants in stock, it is impossible to always have a full supply of plants of every variety. We therefore make the following offer, if the selection of varieties is left to us. We will in every instance send only the most distinct varieties, and include many of the leading sorts of 1894.

PRICES.	10 best varieties, suitable for Exhibition purposes.....	\$ 75
	50 best varieties, suitable for Exhibition purposes.....	3 00
	100 best varieties, suitable for Exhibition purposes.....	5 00
	One plant of any variety.....	10c. each

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

If for *open ground*, plant in any good soil, well fertilized, and from end of March until June. If for *winter blooming* in the house, the plants should be lifted from the open ground during September, potted in eight or ten-inch pots, and removed to a cool green-house or kept well sheltered from the sun. Should *very large flowers* be desired, such as are seen at special exhibitions, all the buds but one upon one stem should be pinched off as soon as they appear. This is termed "*disbudding*," and enables the production of flowers of six or more inches in diameter. While such enormous flowers can be produced by this process, it must be borne in mind that by allowing the plant to perfect all the flowers which it produces the latter will not average half the size of those produced by the "*disbudding*" process. Many varieties will remain in full bloom until Christmas if kept in a cool green-house, and few plants will afford as much pleasure and profusion of blooms.

For *forcing under glass*, plants should be grown in pots during their whole period of growth. Take young plants during March or April, and increase the size of pots gradually from a 3-inch to a 10 or 12-inch, and treat as suggested for "*disbudding*."

BULBS.



AMARYLLIS.

Amaryllis.

Johnsonii—Crimson with white stripes; blooms during spring; large flowering bulbs. 50c.

This variety is nearly hardy in this latitude, but for permanent open-ground culture a covering of leaves during winter is advisable.

If flowers are desired for early spring, lift the bulbs after frost; allow these to dry off for a month or six weeks, then pot in 8-inch pots and bring in the green-house. They are most ornamental and valuable plants.

Equestris (Barbadoes Lily)—Flowers red, with greenish-white centre; hardy here, but is also valuable for forcing. 25c. each.

Longiflora—Flowers white, striped pink; a profuse spring-blooming variety, and very hardy. Large bulbs, 50c.; medium, 25c.

Caladium Esculentum.

(*Elephant's Ear*.)

A most effective plant, with enormously large leaves. Excellent for groups upon lawns. Give

an abundance of rich soil and water. Large bulbs, 25c. each ; \$2 per 10 ; medium, \$1 per 10.

Javanicum—Similar to above, but with deep purple stems. 25c. each ; \$2 per 10 ; medium bulbs, \$1 per 10.

Crinum.

Hybrid of Crinum Capense—Umbells of 4 flowers, flesh with darker bands ; flower stalk 3 feet ; is very hardy, and flowers are produced from early spring until frost. 50c.

Kirkii, or Nobile—Flowers 12 to 15 in an umbell ; white with bright red stripe down the back ; leaves 3 to 4 feet long ; a very showy plant, introduced from Zanzibar in 1879 ; not hardy here ; bulbs should be lifted before heavy frost and protected

during winter. If bedded out early in April several successive crops of blooms will be produced ; a handsome and desirable variety. 50c.

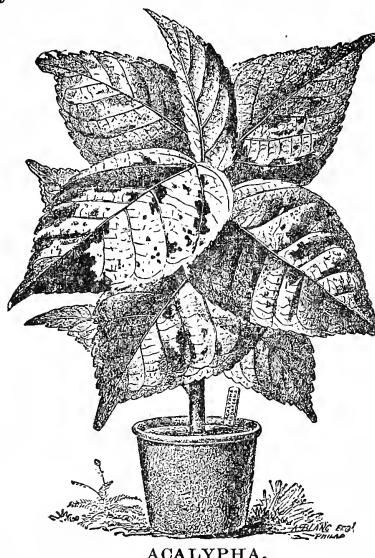
Scabrum—Umbells of 8 to 10 flowers ; light pink and purplish band ; very fragrant ; opens about 4 p. m. and remains in bloom until the following morning. Begins to bloom in July and lasts until frost ; requires a little protection during excessive cold weather. 50c. each.

Pancratium.

Carribeum (Spider Lily)—Flowers produced in clusters ; pure white, fragrant, and lasting a long time ; hardy south of Savannah, but should be potted in fall here. 25c.

COLORED FOLIAGE PLANTS.

THE introduction of variously-colored plants of great decorative effect and susceptibility of standing through our dryest summers has added much to the resources of our flower gardens. Most of these plants show to best advantage when planted *en masse*, ribbons or borders, bringing the different colors in pleasing contrast. The great advantages of these plants are that they retain their varied and brilliant colors when other favorite flowers cease to bloom. We grow these very extensively, and can supply the most desirable classes for massing or ribbon planting in quantities.



Acalypha.

Foliage mottled and blotched crimson and scarlet ; fine bedding plant ; three varieties. 15c. each ; \$1 per 10.

Achyranthus.

Plants of great value for massing or ribbon borders ; brilliant foliage. 10c. each ; 50c. per 10 ; \$4 per 100.

Acuminata—Violet crimson foliage ; robust grower.

Caseii—Habit of Acuminata ; leaves gold, green and crimson

Collinsii—Dwarf and compact grower ; stems pink ; leaves yellow, pink and green.

Lindenii—Foliage deep blood-red, veined lighter ; most distinct and valuable.

Verschaffeltii—Bright violet crimson.

Biemullerii—Violet crimson ; very bright ; dwarf.

Althernanthera.

Dwarf ; bushy habit ; growth from 6 to 12 inches ; foliage purple, yellow, pink, etc. ; especially effective for ribbon borders. 50c. per 100 ; \$4 per 100.

Aurantiaca—Brown, red and yellow.

Aurea Nana—Golden yellow.

Cœcilia Amœna—Yellow and crimson ; foliage broad.

Paronychioides—

Rosea Nana—Rose and crimson.

Abutilon Eclipse.

Leaves finely mottled gold ; stands our dryest weather to perfection ; best of its color. 80c. per 10

Ageratum Variegatum.

Leaves beautifully variegated white, and produce a profusion of pale blue flowers ; very desirable. 50c. per 10 ; \$4 per 100.

Basela Variegata.

A shrubby species of Madeira Vine ; leaves finely variegated. 10c. each ; 75c. per 10.

*Cineraria Maritima.

("Dusty Miller.")

Foliage silvery white ; fine plant for ribbon borders. 10c. each ; 75c. per 10 ; \$6 per 100.

Feverfew—Golden Feather.

Golden foliage. 50c. per 10 ; \$4 per 100.

Stevia Variegata.

Foliage finely variegated white ; a valuable plant for ribbons. 50c. per 10 ; \$4 per 100.

COLEUS.

A CLASS well entitled to the first position as Ornamental Foliage Plants. The colors vary from the deepest crimson to maroon, bronze, golden yellow, with various colored markings; very thrifty, and indispensable in flower gardens, whether as single plants or massing in groups; should not be sent until the middle of April, as they are susceptible of being injured by cold weather. Our collection embraces all the best varieties, selected from the annual introductions of the past ten years.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) were all obtained in our grounds and selected from a bed of nearly one thousand seedlings from selected strains. We have no hesitation in saying that they are unsurpassed by any previously introduced varieties.

BEDDING SORTS.

Price, 10c. each; 50c. per 10; \$4 per 100, after April 15.

Anna Pfitzer—Serrated leaves; green, yellow and red.

Aurea Marginata—Crimson, yellow edge.

**Conqueror*—Rich garnet, with maroon.

**Golconda*—Very dwarf; bright yellow; serrated leaf; compact form.

Golden Bedder—Bright yellow.

J. Goode—Yellow; serrated leaf.

Ritta Kirkpatrick—Centre pale yellow, green edge.

**Red Bird*—Dwarf, compact habit, and for years past proved one of the brightest for bedding; leaves deeply serrated, vivid crimson and brown.

Serrata—Maroon; golden edge, deeply serrated.

Verschaffeltii—Velvety brown crimson.



COLEUS.

Fancy Sorts for Single Specimens, or Growing in Pots.

**Annie*—Dwarf and compact habit; yellow centre, margin red, deep yellow and black.

Exquisite—Violet carmine; green edge.

**Firebrand*—Crimson and green edge.

Firecrest—Crimson centre, lighter edge.

Nonesuch—Crimson; gold edge.

Oriole—Serrated leaves, mottled red, yellow, brown and green.

President Garfield—Purple and red.

Progress—Spotted yellow, red, crimson and green; very distinct.

Plants for Massing or Ribbon Lines can be supplied in large quantities at low rates. Send list of varieties and number desired, stating purpose to be accomplished, and we will give estimates.



EULALIA ZEBRINA.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

ALL HARDY IN THIS LATITUDE.

Erianthus Ravenæ.

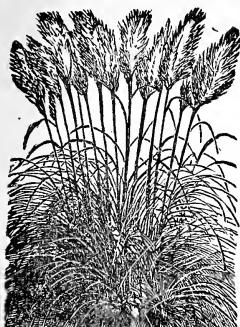
Attains a height of ten to twelve feet, throwing up numerous flower spikes of grayish white; blooms profusely, and remains in bloom a long time; needs space to show its merits. 25c.

Eulalia.

Japonica Variegata—A new variegated hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the Ribbon Grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps six feet in diameter. Its flower stalks are very graceful and numerous, and after several years' trial in our grounds we highly commend it as a very ornamental grass. 25c.

Japonica Zebrina—Similar in habit to above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudinally, like the former, runs across the leaf. 25c.

Univittata—With narrow foliage, and a narrow stripe running the entire leaf. 25c.



PAMPAS GRASS.

Pampas Grass.

Gynierium Argenteum—A most ornamental plant, with silvery, plume-like spikes of flowers; very hardy, and thrives in any ordinary rich soil. 25c.

Gynierium Aureo Linearis—Foliage beautifully lined with gold; of compact and dwarf habit. 25c.

Gynierium Elegans—Plumes silvery white, produced upon very long stems;

blooms early; a very graceful new variety. 25 cents.

Gynierium Purpureum, or Purple-Colored—Among a large quantity of seedlings we found several plants producing flowers of a light purplish color. The plumes are also very large and silky. When just appearing they are of a purple tint; this gradually fades until a soft rosy violet tint is retained. One of the most conspicuous of the genus. 25c.

Gynierium Roi des Roses—Plumes very compact; of a delicate rose color; very free blooming and compact growing new variety. 25c. The set of five varieties for \$1.

CLIMBERS.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are hardy; the others are for house culture. Those marked with a dagger (†) are good for open ground in summer.

***Akebia Quinnata.**

Of rapid growth; flowers of deep maroon in early spring; evergreen. 25c.

Ampelopsis—(*Japan Ivy*).

**Veitchii*—A Japanese climber of rapid growth; excellent for covering walls. 15c. each, \$1 per 10.

**Tricolor*—With variegated leaves; good for trellis. 15c.

**Muralis*—Rapid climbers of recent introduction.

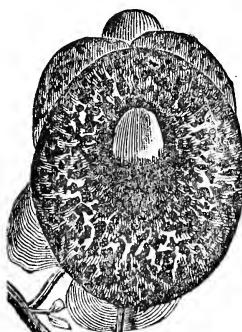
**Royallii* † 15c. each.

†Allamanda Hendersonii.

Beautiful large yellow flowers, free bloomer. 25c.

†Antigonon Leptopus.

Rapid grower, with racemes of rose-colored flowers in summer. 25c.

†Aristolochia Elegans.

Plants, from 3-inch pots, 25c.

Bignonia.

Argyreo-Violacea—Foliage green, veined white, underside purple; a showy climber. 25c.

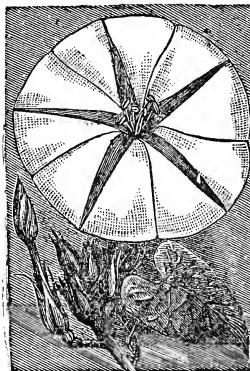
Magnifica—Flowers varying from delicate mauve to purplish crimson; very large; blooms in summer; a very handsome species of recent introduction. 50c.

**Speciosa*—Flowers pink, stained purple. Blooms profusely in spring, and is hardy at Savannah. 25c.

Venusta—Rich orange; winter bloomer for conservatory; is a most desirable variety for Florida, where it produces a wealth of brilliant flowers during winter. 25c.

Campsidium Filicifolium.

Of rapid growth; leaves fern-like. 25c.



MOON FLOWER.

†Cissus Discolor.

Foliage beautiful crimson, white and green; stems die in winter unless kept under high temperature. 25c.

Clerodendron Balfourii.

A plant of exquisite appearance; flowers bright scarlet; encased in a pure white bag-like calyx; very desirable. 25c.

Dipladenia Urophylla.

Flowers pink, with yellow; a good house climber. 25c.

Echites Picta.

Foliage veined white; requires much heat. 25c.

Ficus Repens.

Evergreen; excellent for walls, rock work or for covering rustic work in greenhouse. 15c.

Hoya Carnosa, or Wax Plant.

A popular plant. 25c.



Ipomea.

†**Macrantholeucum**, or **Moon Flower**—A rapid climber, with very large, pure white flowers, which open in the evening and last all night; a valuable plant for verandas or arbors. 15c.

***Selovii**—Flowers pink, convolvulus shaped; roots tuberous, perennial; very desirable. 15c.

IPOMEA LEARII. †**Learii**—Flowers bright blue, with reddish rays and very large; a most conspicuous and valuable variety. 15c.

Ivy—*Hedera*.

***Algerian**—With very broad leaves; evergreen. 15c.

***Aurantiaca**—With smaller foliage, and producing scarlet berries. 15c.

***Irish**—Evergreen, a well known plant. 15c.

*Jasmine Double Carolina. (*Gelsemium*.)

A variety of the native species, with double flowers. A profuse bloomer, and very desirable 25c., \$2 per 10.

Jasminum.

†**Catalonian**—Flowers white; very fragrant. 15c.

Lygodium Scandens.

Japanese climbing fern; a graceful climber for greenhouse culture. 25c.

*Manettia Cordata.

Produces innumerable scarlet tubular flowers; constant bloomer; roots perennial; excellent for trellis. 15c.



MANETTIA BICOLOR.

†Manettia Bicolor.

An old plant which deserves a place in any greenhouse. Flowers tubular; half red and yellow; blooms profusely from fall until spring. 15c.

Myrsophyllum Asparagoides.

(*Boston Smilax*.)

Indispensable for winter decorating; excellent. 10 cents.

Passiflora.

***Arc-en-Ciel**—Flowers large; centre white and citron-colored, with outer circle dark; a rapid grower; new; an excellent plant. 25c.

***Constance Elliott**—Similar to the above in growth, but flowers pure white. 25c.

Decaisneana—Blue and red; very fragrant; flowers very large. 25c.

Kermesina—Crimson. 25c.

Paulinea Thalictroides.

A greenhouse climber, with fern-like foliage of golden shade. 25c.

*Rhynchospermum.

***Jasminoides** (*African Jasmine*)—Evergreen, with white fragrant flowers in April and May; a valuable, hardy climber. 25c.

***Variegatum**—With variegated leaves. 25c.

†Solanum Azureum. (See page 4.)

A beautiful new climber with branches of delicate blue flowers and scarlet berries. Excellent for greenhouse. 25c.

Solanum.

***Jasminoides** (*Potato Vine*)—Flowers white; very desirable for outdoor culture. 15c.

***Jasminoides Grandiflorum**—A new variety of more bushy habit; flowers larger and produced in numerous large racemes. 15c.

Senecio Scandens.

German, or **Parlor Ivy**—Desirable for trellis work. 10 cents.

Macroglossis—New, with foliage resembling English Ivy. 10c.

†Sollya Heterophylla.

A medium growing climber, with bell-shaped flowers of a bright blue color; nearly hardy. 25c.

†Stigmaphyllum Ciliatum.

Flowers canary yellow, of rapid growth and good bloomer. 25c.

†Tacsonia Lœvis.

Crimson; most profuse bloomer; excellent for outdoor culture in summer; resembles Passion Flower. 25c.

Tacsonia Van Volxemi.

Flowers scarlet, very showy; one of the finest greenhouse climbers. Blooms late in summer. 25c.

Thunbergia Fragrans.

Flowers white; profuse bloomer. 25c.

Tecomaria Jasminoides.

Flowers white, with carmine centre; a fine house plant. 25c.

Vanilla Aromatica.

The true *Vanilla* Plant; requires a very warm greenhouse. 50c. to \$1 each.

GERANIUMS.

Zonale, or Horse Shoe, Single and Double—Indispensable in any collection of plants, whether for house culture or bedding out, for which purpose they are admirably adapted. For bedding out, we would recommend the solid darker shades. The light colored and ocellated varieties are best adapted for pot culture.

We do not give a list of varieties, because short descriptions will not convey a correct idea of their individual merits. Our collection has been very carefully selected from several hundred sorts, and all those we have retained are the cream of the old standard sorts and the newer introductions. The flowers include all the shades of scarlet, crimson, lilac, pink, salmon, white and striped. 10c. each; 80c. per 10; \$6 per 100.

Scented (Apple, Citron, Pennyroyal, Attar of Rose)—Price, 10c. each; 80c. per 10.

Tricolor, Silver and Gold Leaved—Very handsome classes, each comprising many exquisite varieties. Leaves are finely tinted or marked with silver, gold, bronze, carmine, with light margins or dark zones. Fine for pot culture, but unfit for bedding purposes. Most varieties shed their leaves in summer. Six varieties. 15c. each; \$1.25 per 10.

Ivy-Leaved, Single and Double—Nearly all of trailing habit and well suited for hanging baskets or to be trained on trellis. Flowers vary from pure white to lilac, pink and crimson. Twelve varieties; pink, carmine, white, etc. Price, 10c. each; \$1 per 10.



ence of patrons not thoroughly familiar with the most desirable plants for furnishing greenhouses, we will make up the following collections. All the plants will be distinct and of the most desirable classes and varieties, the selection to be left to us:

12 Greenhouse Plants.....	\$ 2 00
25 Greenhouse Plants.....	4 00
50 Greenhouse Plants.....	8 00
100 Greenhouse Plants.....	15 00

*Abutilon.

Vigorous growing plants; almost perpetual bloomers; flowers bell-shaped. 10c.; 80c. per 10.
(See under head of Bedding Plants.)

Acacia.

A genus of medium-sized trees, most desirable for the elegance of their foliage and the profusion

of their bloom, which are produced during winter and early spring. Some varieties will withstand several degrees of frost, but all are hardy where the Banana will thrive. Plants from 3-inch pots, 25c.; 4 varieties.

Adamea Versicolor.

Panicles of white and lilac-tinted flowers. 25c.

Æschinanthus.

Boschianus—Flowers orange and red; of trailing habit. Should be grown on blocks of wood, like Orchids. 25c.

Zebrina—Leaves striped. 25c.

Agapanthus Umbellatus.

(Or *African Lily.*)

Flowers blue; almost hardy in this latitude. 50c.

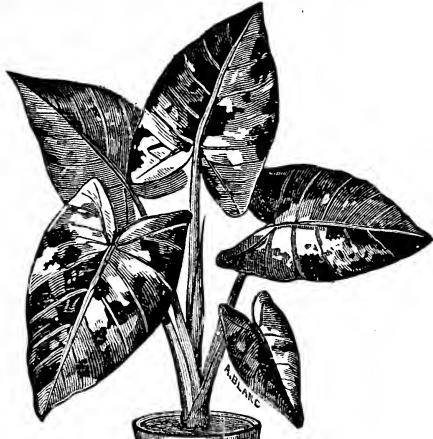
Allamanda.

***Cathartica**—Shrubby plant; flowers yellow; profuse bloomer. 25c.

***Hendersonii**—Flowers golden yellow; a beautiful climber; almost perpetual bloomer; can be grown in pots and trained to a stake. 25c.

Alocasia Macrorhiza Variegata.

Leaves similar to *Caladium Esculentum*, but beautifully blotched white. 50c. to \$1.



ALOCASIA MACRORHIZA VARIEGATA.

***Angelonia Grandiflora.**

An old plant, not sufficiently appreciated; flowers deep blue; free bloomer; good bedder. 15c.

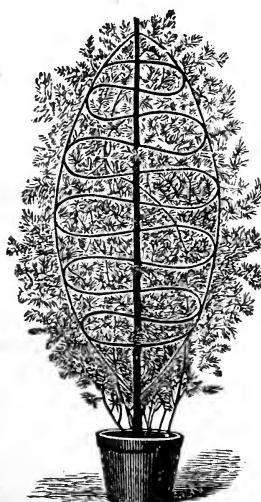
Aralia.

Filicifolia—A good decorative plant with finely cut foliage of a glossy green; stems spotted purple. 50c. and \$1.

Papyrifera—A very showy greenhouse shrub; leaves large, very downy. 50c.

Asparagus Plu-mosus Nana.

A most graceful plant. Branches slender and arching. Foliage is finer than the most delicate ferns; is of a bright and very pleasing green. 50 cents.



ASPARAGUS TENUISSIMUS

Asparagus Tenuissimus.

A most decorative plant, with delicate foliage; a great acquisition. 25c.

Anthericum Vitatum Var.

A low growing plant, with leaves 12 inches long, narrow and beautifully striped white; a good pot plant. 25c.



ASPIDISTRA ELATIOR VARIEGATA.

Aspidistra Elatior Variegata.

Leaves broad, glossy green, striped white; an excellent and showy plant. 25c.



BEGONIA HYBRID REX.

Regonias—Hybrid Rex Type.

Succulent soft-wooded plants of great beauty; indispensable in any greenhouse; foliage beautifully marked with various colors and shades; requires sandy leaf mould, plenty of pot room and shade. Twenty varieties, from 3-inch pots. 25c. each; \$2 per 10.

Begonias—Winter Blooming Varieties.

All of easy culture, and desirable plants. 15c. each; \$1.25 per 10.

Alba Picta—Leaves spotted white; flowers white.

Bruantii—Flesh.

Fuchsiodes—Flowers red.

Glaucophyllum—A trailing variety, fine for baskets; flowers orange red.

Leptophylla—Stemless; leaf stalks hairy; leaves unevenly cut; flowers pink.

Margarita—Foliage bronze; flowers rose color.

Metallica—Flowers white; foliage mottled.

Multiiflora Hybrida—Flowers pink.

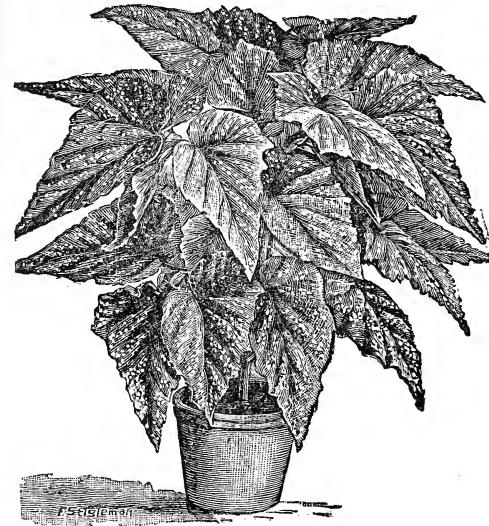
Palmata—Leaves palmated.

Rubra—Flowers red; very large.

Saundersii—Flowers crimson scarlet.

Sutton's White Perfection—Flowers white; free bloomer.

Washingtoniana—Flowers pale pink.



BEGONIA ARGENTEA GUTTATA.

Begonias of Various Species.

Price, 15c. each; \$1.25 per 10.

Argentea Guttata—Leaves bronze, with silvery blotches and white flowers.

Clementina—Bronze green, with large silver spots.

Compta—Leaves long, satiny green, with silver tinge; foot stalks pink.

Decora—Leaves blotched silver.

Diadema—Leaves olive green, spotted silver; deeply lobed.

Rubella—Of the Ricinifolia class; leaves blotched red, with purplish ribs.

Speculata—Leaves in form of grape leaf; flowers pink.

Teuscherii—Leaves olive green, blotched gray; flowers red.

*Begonia Semperflorens.

Gigantea Rosea—Strong upright grower; leaves smooth and glossy; flowers clear red, and borne upon strong, thick stems; very floriferous. 25c.

*Beloperona Oblongata.

Profuse bloomer from October until spring; flowers crimson. 15c.

Bœhmeria Argentea.

A highly ornamental plant; leaves very large, with silvery surface. 25c. and 50c.

Bryophyllum Calycinum.

A succulent of rapid growth; flowers green, in form of bladders. 15c.

Calla Æthiopica.

(*Lily of the Nile.*)

White trumpet-shaped flowers. 25c. and 50c.



RICHARDIA MACULATA, OR SPOTTED CALLA.

Calla Dwarf—Little Gem.

This differs from the old dwarf sort in better blooming qualities. It seldom grows above eighteen inches high; desirable for pot culture. 25c.

Calla Alba Maculata.

(*Or Richardia.*)

With beautiful spotted leaves; flowers shaped like those of the Calla; pure white; bulbs need to be kept dry and free from frost during the winter. 25 cents.

Campylobothrys.

Handsome foliage plants; require a shady place in greenhouse and much heat in winter.

Assamica—Foliage green, with bronze tint. 50c.

Discolor—Leaves dark brownish red and green, of low growth. 25c.

Caraguata Cardinalis.

A handsome stove plant; thrives best in a mixture of peat, leaf mould and broken charcoal; flowers white, surrounded by a crown of brilliant scarlet bracts, tipped with green, the inner-most yellow; leaves one foot long. 50c.

Centradenia.

Dwarf; soft-wooded plants; foliage dark green and red; winter bloomers for conservatory.

Rosea, Floribunda, Grandiflora—15c.

Casuarina.

(*Beefwood of Australia.*)

Very graceful greenhouse tree; foliage feathery and thread-like; valuable for decorative purposes. 25c.; larger specimens, 50c. to \$1; two varieties.

CITRUS TRIBE.

(ORANGES AND LEMONS.)

Plants 1 year from graft, 8 to 10 inches high, 50c. each; \$4 per 10. We have a few 2-year old plants from graft, 15 to 18 inches high, well formed, at \$1 each.

ALL OF OUR PLANTS are pot-grown and grafted upon the Otaheiti and Limonium Trifoliatum, which dwarfs the tree in the same manner that Paradise stock dwarfs the Apple. These plants are thus better adapted for growing in conservatories than those grafted upon the ordinary seedling stock. This class of trees commends itself to amateurs.

We cannot too highly recommend these dwarf Orange trees. They begin to yield fruit when 2 years old, and are very desirable for growing in tubs or city gardens, where space is limited.

Oranges—HOMOSASSA, MEDITERRANEAN SWEET, NONPAREIL, NAVEL, MAGNUM BONUM, MALTESE BLOOD, MANDARIN, SATSUMA, etc.

Lemons—BELAIR, EUREKA, VILLAFRANCA, etc.

Otaheiti, or **Chinese Dwarf Orange**—Suitable for pot culture. Plants of bushy habit; begin to bloom when a foot high; fruit small; not edible, but produced in great profusion; a very desirable ornamental plant. 25c.; larger plants from 50c. to \$1.

Orange Myrtle-Leaved—With very small leaves; compact growth; produces edible fruit of small size; a desirable conservatory plant. 50c. and \$1.



POT-GROWN TWO YEARS OLD DWARF ORANGE.

Spice Tangerine, or **Cleopatra**—See **Novelties**, page 5. 50c.

Orange Kin-Kan or Kum-Kwat—The plant is of dwarf growth, seldom exceeding 6 to 8 feet, and very compact; fruit about the size of a small plum, rind sweet, juice acid. It can be eaten whole, and is very refreshing. Excellent preserves are made from this variety. Exceedingly productive and an excellent plant for growing in pots. One-year grafts, 6 to 8 inches, 50c.

Clerodendron.

Balfourii—A climbing plant, but can be grown as a bush by keeping it slightly pot-bound; flowers bright scarlet, encased in a bag-like calyx of pure white color; an exquisite plant; drops its foliage in winter. 25c.

Speciosum—Similar in habit to **Balfourii**, but with darker colored calyx. 25c.

Cocolaba Platyclada.

Flat stems; a curious plant for ferneries; good bedder. 25c.

Coffea Arabica.

The Coffee Tree; an evergreen shrub with glossy leaves and white fragrant flowers. 25c.

Cordyline Australis.

A green-leaved variety of the **Dracena tribe**. 25c.; larger, 50c.

Cordyline Indivisa.

Long foliage; graceful; well adapted for vases. 25c.

Costus Malortieanus.

Leaves large obovate, fleshy, bright green; flowers yellow, in spikes; a showy plant. 50c.

Crotons.

Plants with beautiful leaf variegations; indispensable in any collection of hot-house plants;



CROTON.

require high temperature in winter, and should be bedded out in a full sun during summer, the pots plunged in the earth to the rim, or removed from pots.

We offer a superb collection of forty varieties, among which are the following: ANDREANUM, CORNUTUM, D'ISRAELI, ELEGANTISSIMA, IRREGULARE, INTERRUPTUM, KATONI, MACARONII, HURRII, MACULATUM, MAXIMUM, MAJESTICUM, NOBILE, PICTUM, QUEEN VICTORIA, SPIRALE, SALICIFOLIUM, UNDULATUM, VARIEGATA, VOLUTUM, etc., etc. Prices from 3-inch pots. 25c.; ten varieties, our selection, from 3-inch pots, \$2.

*Chrysanthemum Frutescens.

(*Paris Daisy.*)

Free winter-blooming plants; flowers white, yellow centre; two varieties. 10c. each; 75c. per 10.

Curculigo Recurvata.

A palm-like plant, with long leaves; very ornamental for conservatories. 25c.; large 50c.

Curculigo Recurvata Variegata.



CYCLAMEN.

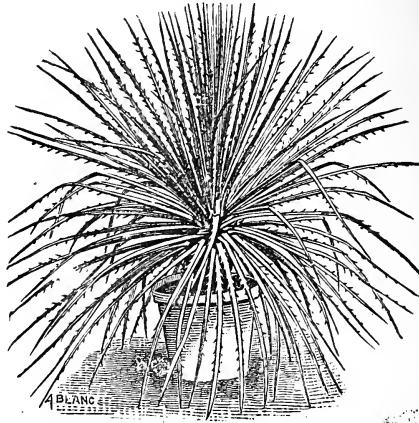
A beautiful sub-variety of above, the leaves striped white. 50c.; larger plants \$1.

*Cyclamen Persicum.

A low growing bulbous winter bloomer; flowers bell-shaped, nodding; colors white and pink. 15c.; \$1 per 10.

Cyperus Alternifolius
A rush-like plant

with jointless stems, with a whorl of leaves; a good plant for window growing. 25c.



DASYLLIRION.

Dasyllirion Quadrangulare.

Excellent plant for sub-tropical gardening and decorative purposes. Leaves linear, gracefully drooping; flowers white, in panicles. Plants require 4 to 5 years of growth before flowering. 50c.

Dipteracanthus Affinis.

Flowers red; free bloomer. 25c.

Dracocena—(Dragon Tree.)

Handsome ornamental plants, attaining large size; foliage colored in many varieties.

Fragrans—Broad green leaves; flowers very fragrant; a desirable variety of easy culture. 25c. to \$1; a few very large specimens, \$8 each.

Goldeana—Leaves banded with green and silver grey; very fine. 50c. to \$1.

Terminalis—Bronzy green, flaked crimson. 50c. to \$1.

Terminalis Stricta—With dark red leaves, flaked crimson. 50c.

Duranta Plumieri.

Tall-growing conservatory shrub; flowers blue, succeeded by yellow berries, which are retained all winter. 25c.

Eranthemum Marginatum.

Shrubby plant, with leaves margined white. 25c. and 50c.

Eucharis Amazonica.

(*Amazonian Lily.*)

Bulbous plants, with white fragrant flowers. Most valuable winter-blooming plant; requires rich loam and ample drainage. Give liquid manure while in growth, and a rest of six weeks in fall. Several bulbs may be planted in a shallow tub, and do not require repotting unless bulbs are crowded. Top dress the soil twice a year. 25c. and 50c.

Eugenia.

Iambos (*Rose Apple*)—An evergreen shrub; flowers in large globose, brush-like heads, succeeded by white fruit with a strong Attar of Rose perfume. 25c.; large, 50c.

Ugni (*Chilian Myrtle*)—Hard-wood evergreen shrub, with small foliage; flowers white or pale pink; fruit aromatic. 25c.; large bearing plants, 50 cents.



DRACOCENA TERMINALIS.

***Eupatorium.**

Winter blooming plants; flowers white, like a Stevia. 15c.; two varieties.

Euphorbia.

***Splendens**—A thorny shrub, with bright red flowers; continuous bloomer. 25c.

Sanguinea—Foliage brown crimson, veined carmine; fine bedder. 25c.

***Jacquiniaeflora**—Flowers bright orange; fine winter bloomer. 25c.

FICUS.

Elastica—Indian Rubber Tree with very showy and broad leaves. 50c. to \$1; a few large specimens at 50c. per foot.



FICUS ELASTICA.

but few varieties will stand the hot weather here. Valuable for the mountain regions of Georgia and North Carolina, where they succeed admirably. In this section it is advisable to cut the plants back to naked stems after the blooming period is over. Keep plants in a cool, shady place during the summer, and repot in September. Twelve varieties, single and double. 15c. each, \$1.25 per 10.

Fittonia Verschaffeltii.

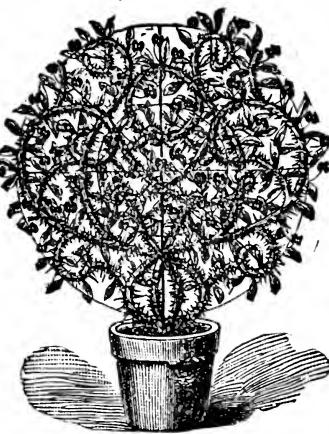
Low growing plant, with leaves exquisitely veined; deep pink; a perfect gem for greenhouse. 25c.

***Franciscea Eximia.**

A shrubby plant, with flowers opening pale blue and turning white; very fragrant and profuse bloomer. 25 and 50c.

***Gardenia Citriodora.**

A dwarf, shrubby plant, producing numerous small white flowers in early spring or winter as fragrant as Orange Blossoms. 25c.



EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS.

Australis—Australian Gum Tree; foliage smaller. 50c. to \$1.

Repens—A creeping plant, valuable for covering pillars, walls or rock work in conservatories. 15 cents.

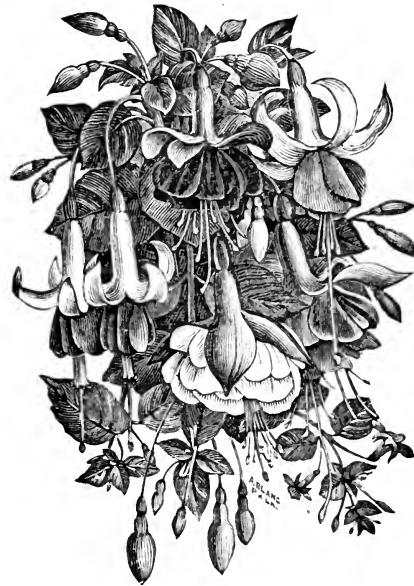
Parcelli—A white variegated leaved plant; rapid grower. 50c.

***Fuchsia.**

(*Ladies' Ear Drops*)

A very popular class of plants where they succeed. Our protracted summers are unfavorable to their growth, and

they succeed. Our protracted summers are unfavorable to their growth, and



GROUP OF FUCHSIAS.

Grevillea Robusta, or Australian Silk Tree.

A tall tree; fine pinnate foliage; flowers orange yellow. The fern-like leaves make this a graceful and valuable plant for decorative purposes. In Florida it is highly valued as a shade tree of wonderful beauty. 25c.; larger sizes 50c.



GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.

Genista Canariensis.

A dwarf half hardy shrub, producing an abundance of yellow pea shaped flowers in spring. It is also an excellent plant for forcing in winter. 25c.

Gynura Aurantiaca.

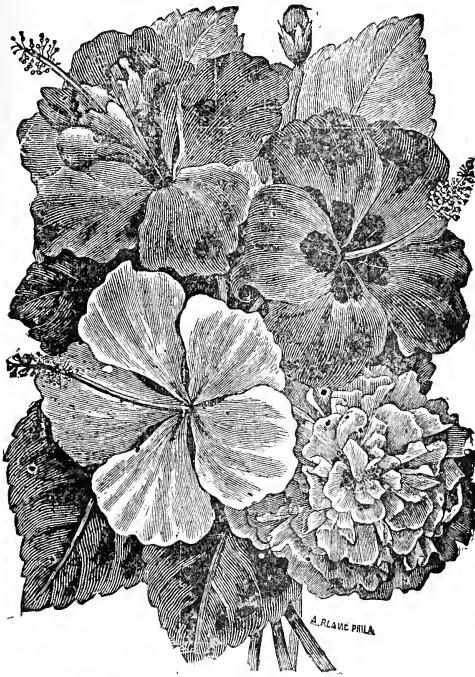
A new handsome plant, with leaves of violet tint. 15c.

***Habrothamnus Elegans.**

Flowers tubular, carmine, of easy culture; constant bloomer. 15c.

***Heterocentron.**

Good winter bloomer. ALBA—White; ROSEA—pink. 15c.



HIBISCUS.

Hibiscus Sinensis—Chinese Hibiscus.

Magnificent plants for bedding or pot culture. From 3-inch pots 25c., \$2 per 10; from 4-inch pots 50c., \$4 per 10. Twelve varieties, including single and double.

Hibiscus can be bedded in open ground during April and again potted off in October. Their flowers are produced continuously during summer.

***Immantophyllum Miniatum.**

An amaryllidaceous plant, with rich salmon or light flame-colored flowers; blooms in spring. 50c. to \$1.

***Impatiens Sultani.**

A new plant, resembling somewhat a Balsam in habit of growth; flowers carmine magenta; very free bloomer. 15c.

Alba—White flowering. 15c.

Lucy—Lilac. 15c.

Ixora Coccinea.

Free-blooming greenhouse shrub; flowers orange red, in umbels. 50c.

Jacaranda Mimosæfolia.

A greenhouse tree, with leaves resembling an

Acacia. Flowers blue in large panicles in spring; a showy plant, but requires to be 3 to 4 years old before blooming. 50c.

Jasminum.

Fragrant flowering shrubs.

**Sambac* (*Arabian Jasmine*)—Flowers white; very profuse bloomer. 25c.; large plants 50c.

Grand Duke of Tuscany—Very double; white. 25 and 50c.

Grandiflorum (*Catalonian Jasmine*)—15c.

Gracillimum or *J. Multiflorum* (*Star Jasmine*)—Flowers white, star-shaped. 25c.

Maid of Orleans—A sub variety of *Arabian Jasmine* with larger flowers. 25 and 50c.

***Justicia.**

Desirable winter blooming plants. 15c.; \$1.25 per 10.

Carnea—Pink.

Nervosa—Blue.

Ornata (*Alphelandra*)—Leaves marbled white.

Bicolor—Flowers white, with purple blotch.

***Libonia Penrhosiensis.**

A desirable greenhouse shrub; flowers orange and scarlet; free winter bloomer. 15c.

Linum Trigynum—Yellow Flax.

A valuable old plant, producing a profusion of brilliant yellow flowers in winter. 15c.

Lopezia.

Rosea—Flowers pink; very neat; winter bloomer. 15c., \$1 per 10.

Alba—Flowers white; winter bloomer. 15c.

Makeya Bella.

Of shrubby habit; flowers blue. 25c.

Maranta.

Handsome foliage plants, with varicus colored leaves.

Discolor—Leaves deep green, under surface purple. 25 to 50c.

Massangeana—Leaves handsomely marked white, green and deep purple. 25c.

Melastoma Elegans.

Beautiful hothouse plant; winter bloomer; flower purple. 25 and 50c.

Meyenia Erecta.

Cœrulea—A large shrub, flowers large, of intense violet, with rich orange throat. Almost perpetual bloomer, and in Middle Florida attains a height of 10 to 15 feet. A most striking and beautiful plant. 25c.; large size 50c.

Alba—Flowers white. 25c.

Murraya Exotica.

A rare shrub of the Orange tribe; flowers white; very fragrant. 25 and 50c.



BANANA.

Musa—Bananas.

Hart's Choice—Medium growing plant; fruit of Fig Banana class; bunches large; an excellent variety. 50c. to \$1.

Sinensis, or Cavendishii—Of dwarf growth; produces very good fruit. Plants seldom grow above 6 feet. 25 to 50c.

Daca—Of medium height; fruit small, but of excellent quality. 50c. and \$1.

Silk—Delicate foliage, underside leaves of a silky gloss. 50c. and \$1.

Zebrina—A dwarf ornamental variety; underside of leaves purple, upperside green, striped purple. 50c.

Baracoa, or Red Skin. } All good fruit bearing varieties of medium height. 50c.
Magnifica } to \$1.

All the above are exceedingly ornamental. Should be planted in open ground in April and taken up in October, all leaves cut off and kept dry in a small box of earth, either in a greenhouse or cellar, and bedded out in rich ground early in spring, when fruit may be expected during the summer.

Mussaenda Frondosa.

Produces small yellow flowers, which are surrounded by pure white bracts. 15c.

***Nemathantus Longipes.**

Of shrubby growth; flowers axillary, long; orange crimson; blooms a long time. 15c.

Nerium—Oleander.

From 3-inch pots, 25c. each; \$2 per 10.

Cardinal—Dark red, semi-double.

Single White—One of the most valuable of the genus. Flowers pure white, produced in great profusion, and during nearly the whole summer; plant of more hardy constitution, and stands more cold than the double sorts.

Splendens—Old double pink; best of its color.

Newer Varieties, with Double and Treble Corollas.

The flowers differ in shape from the above in having two or three funnel-shaped corollas inserted one within the other. The great advantage of these varieties consists in the flowers falling off when passed through their freshness, and thus relieve the plant from unsightly dried flowers, as in the other varieties.

Colors range from pale rose to lilac or deep carmine; six distinct varieties.

Neriums are not hardy in this latitude unless planted in exceptionally favorable situations. Plants should be either grown in tubs or lifted from open ground before very cold weather.

Ophiopogon.

Spicatus Aureus—A yellow variegated plant, with blue flowers, followed by bright blue berries, which are retained all winter. 25c.

Japonicus Var—Leaves with silver lines; flowers white. 25c.

Papyrus Antiquorum.

The true "Egyptian Paper Plant." Produces stalks 4 to 6 feet long, supporting at the top a tuft of long thread-like leaves; a most graceful plant. It can be grown as an aquatic or as a pot plant, giving it very rich soil. 50c.

Peristrophe Angustifolia.

Variegated leaves; suitable for rock work. 10c. each; 75c. per 100.

Peperomia Maculata.

A low-growing plant, with foliage mottled white. 25c.

Pilea Muscova—Artillery Plant.

Exceedingly curious; flowers very small, emitting a puff of smoke on opening. 15c. each; 75c. per 10.

Phormium Tenax—New Zealand Flax.

Leaves broad, erect, sword-like; a popular ornamental plant for vases or tubs. 50c.

Phyllanthus Rosea Pictus.

A very striking plant; leaves colored with rose, bronze, green and white; beds out and stands the sun well. 25c. to 50c.

***Pitcairnea.**

Beautiful hot-house plants; remaining in bloom a long time; flowers in spikes, with bracts of different colors.

Fulva—Flowers white, bracts yellow. 25c. and 50c.; a few extra large specimens, \$2 to \$3.

Gramineofolia—Red and yellow; dwarf. 25c.

Splendens—Flowers red, bracts deeper red. 50c.; large specimens, \$2.

***Pleroma Benthamiana.**

(*Lasiandra*.)

Flowers purple; winter bloomer. 25c.

***Plumbago**

Capensis—An excellent plant; almost a continuous bloomer; flowers light blue; a fine bedding plant, and for winter decoration. 10c.

Capensis White—A new sub variety of above. 10c.

Rosea—Flowers pink; 15c.; large plants, 25c.

Coccinea Superba—Deep pink. 15c.; large plants, 25c.

Pineapple.

Red Spanish, or Cayenne—Fruit large; leaves nearly devoid of spines. Small, 25c. each; large plants, 50c. to \$1.

Queen—Fruit large; very sweet. One-year old plants, 50c.

Egyptian Queen, } All excellent varieties, and now
Black Prince, } extensively cultivated in South
Porto Rico, } Florida. Medium-sized plants, 50c.



BROMELIA ANANAS—PINEAPPLE.

Pineapples may be grown with comparative ease in almost any greenhouse. The plants need frequent repotting the first year, and must be kept in continual growth.

*Poinsettia—*Pulcherrima*.

Tall-growing plants; valuable for decorative purposes in winter; leaves preceding the insignificant flowers are bright crimson; requires high temperature in winter to bring it to perfection. 25c. to 50c.

Psidium—Guava.

Red Catley Guava
(*Psidium Catleyanum*)—An evergreen shrub, producing the well-known Red Guava. Produces fruit in an ordinary greenhouse. 25c.; \$2 per 10; \$15 per 100.

Yellow Catley Guava
(*Psidium Lucidum*)—Fruit a little larger than the Red Catley; sweeter and of much better quality. It is a refreshing fruit, eaten raw, and makes the very best of all the "Guava Jellies." It is wonderfully prolific. Stock of plants is limited; 1 year old, 25c. each.

Winter Guava (*Psidium Pyrifera*)—Attains a height of 6 to 8 feet; fruit very large; matures in fall and winter. Several distinct varieties. 25c.; large plants, 50c.



GUAVA—RED CATLEY.

Phrynum Variegatum.
A showy new plant, with leaves beautifully variegated with light yellow; requires shade to prevent sun scald. Give a compost of garden soil, leaf mould, broken charcoal and sphagnum moss, and ample drainage. 50c. and \$1.

Ravenala Madagascariensis.

(*The Traveller's Tree.*)

A conspicuous plant. Leaves very large, upon stems of great length, giving this plant a remarkable appearance; requires high temperature in winter. Large plants, \$3.

**Rohdea Falcata*—*Orontium Japonicum*.

A broad-leaved plant, with compact spikes of white flowers, followed with large red berries, which are retained all winter. 25c. to 50c.

**Rogiera Cordata*.

Winter-blooming shrub; flowers pink. 25c. to 50c.

**Rondoletia*.

Anomale—Profuse flowering plant; flowers scarlet. 15c.

Speciosa Major—A shrubby plant; flowers orange. 50c.

**Ruellia*.

Anisophylla—Flowers light lilac; good winter bloomer. 15c.

Formosa—Flowers deep scarlet; perpetual bloomer. 15c.

Russellia Juncea.

Foliage resembling the Bulrush; flowers scarlet; very neat and desirable; excellent for vases. 15c.

Sanchezia.

Nobilis Variegata—Leaves twelve inches long, of intense green, veined with golden yellow; one of the finest ornamental house plants. 25c. and 50c.

Glaucocephala—With leaves of a glaucous green, striped with pale yellow. 25c. and 50c.

Sansevieria Zeylanica.

Sword-like leaves; green, marbled with lighter shade. 25c. and 50c.

Saxifraga Tomentosa.

(*Strawberry Geranium*.)

Low-growing plants, suitable for rocks or baskets; leaves quite ornamental. 10c.; 75c. per 10.

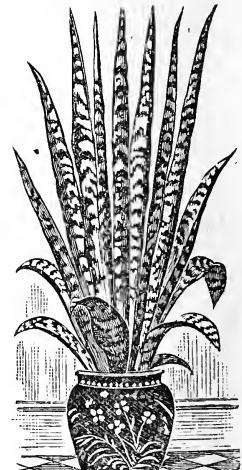
Scutellaria.

Flowers in terminal spikes; blooms during the spring; fine for house culture.

Pulchella—Rosy purple. 15c.

Mocciniana—Scarlet; a magnificent plant. 15c.

Solandra Grandiflora.



SANSEVIERA ZEYLANICA.

A greenhouse shrub, producing large pale yellow or cream-colored trumpet-shaped flowers. To produce an abundance of flowers give plants plenty of food and water at first; then gradually withhold water towards fall. 25c. and 50c.

Stephanophyllum Longiflorum.

A medium-sized plant, producing continually a mass of bright red flowers; as free blooming as a Cuphea; a valuable acquisition. 15c.

**Stevia*.

Popular winter-blooming plant; flowers white. 15c.

**Sparmania Africana*.

A tall-growing conservatory shrub, producing a profusion of white flowers during winter; flowers large white, with four petals and four sepals, and numerous carmine stamens, with yellow anthers,

giving a handsome appearance to the plant; a most valuable acquisition. 25c.

Thevetia Nerifolia.

A tall-growing shrub, with linear leaves and with saffron yellow flowers, which are produced almost continuously; a very desirable plant. 25c.; larger, 50c.

Tradescantia Discolor.

An upright-growing plant; underside of leaves purple violet, upperside green; very ornamental. 25c.

FERNS.

THE FOLLOWING LIST includes the most popular varieties; all are of easy culture, and require a light soil mixed with leaf mould or peat, good drainage and a shady place in the greenhouse. While all need considerable moisture, care should be taken not to over-water the plants, especially during winter.

Prices are for plants in 3-inch pots; specimen plants can be supplied of several varieties at from 50c. to \$1 each.

Adiantum Anitiensis—Upright growth; deep green leathery foliage. 25c.

Adiantum Caudatum—Of creeping habit; excellent for hanging baskets. 15c.

Adiantum Cuneatum—The most popular of the Maiden Hair class. 25c.; large plants, 50c. to \$1.

Adiantum Farleyense—The Barbadoes Maiden Hair Fern. This is the handsomest of this group. Fine plants, 50c. to \$1.

Adiantum Gracillimum—Foliage small; very neat. 25c.

Adiantum Hendersonii—Fronds 6 inches long; pinnate and compact growth. 15c.

Adiantum Macrophyllum—With broad leaves; very fine plants. 50c. and \$1.

Adiantum Rhodophyllum—Dwarf, with large bronze foliage. 50c.

Adiantum Santa Catharinæ—A beautiful large-leaved variety. 50c.

Adiantum LeGrandi—Of compact habit; very distinct. 25c.

Asplenium Belangeri—Fronds 12 to 18 inches long; broad bipinnate; a beautiful variety. 50c.

Alsophylla Australis—Australian Tree Fern; a showy and rapid grower. 25c., 50c. and \$1.

Blechnum Brasilicense—A sub-arborescent variety; fronds oblong, 2 to 3 feet long. 50c. and \$1.

Cyrtomium Falcatum—With very broad pinnules. 25c.

Davallia Stricta—One of the most desirable Ferns for general cultivation; very graceful. 25c. and 50c.

Davallia Fijiersis—With feathery arching fronds. 25c. and 50c.

Dicksonia Antarctica—Tree Fern; fronds very long and very graceful. 25c., 50c. and \$1.

Dicksonia Davalloides—Growth tall and rapid; of decorative effect. 25c. and 50c.

Doryopteris Nobilis—A new, very broad-leaved Fern from Japan; distinct from any other. Leaves entire 4 to 6 inches long, arrow-head shaped, with white midrib. 50c. each; large plants, \$1.

Tabernamontana Camassa.

Evergreen shrub; flowers white, very fragrant; resembling the Grand Duke Jasmine. 25c. and 50c.

Torenia Asiatica.

A neat trailing plant; flowers blue; free bloomer. 10c.

Thyrsacanthus Rutilans.

Flowers crimson; very graceful. 25c.



ALSOPHYLLA AUSTRALIS.

Didymochlœna Trunculata—A most distinct sub-arborescent tropical species, with fronds densely tufted, 3 to 5 feet long; bipinnate and sub-quadrangular pinnules. 50c.

Lastrea Aristata Variegata—With a broad band of yellowish green running through the pinnules. 25c. and 50c.

Lastrea Opaca—With dark green triangular foliage. 25c. and 50c.

Lomaria Ciliata—A beautiful dwarf Tree Fern. 50c. and \$1.

Lygodium Scandens—Climbing Fern; excellent for trailing on trellis indoors. 25c.

Microlepia Hirta Cristata—One of the most graceful varieties; of rapid growth. 25c. and 50c.

Nephrodium Emersun Cristatum—Ends of fronds crested; a beautiful variety. 25c. and 50c.

Nephrolepis Exultata (Sword Fern)—Fronds erect and dentèd; one of the best Ferns for urns or vases. 25c.

Nephrolepis Davalloides Furcans—Finely crested fronds, 3 to 4 feet long. 50c.

Nephrolepis Duffii—With rounded pinnæ and gracefully arching fronds. 15c.

Onychium Japonicum—A most graceful fennel-like variety; fronds finely cut. 25c.

Pteris Argyrea—Handsome fronds, with silver-white centre. 25c. and 50c.

Pteris Cretica Alba Lineata—Leaves long, narrow; silver centre. 25c.

Pteris Cretica Magnifica—With fronds beautifully crested. 25c.

Pteris Hastata—With black stems and dark green fronds. 25c. and 50c.

Pteris Victoria—Leaves long, narrow, green, with white variegations. 15c. and 25c.

Pteris Tremula—Fronds 2 to 4 feet long; a most useful and graceful variety. 25c.

Polystichium Capense—Fronds 1 to 2 feet; pinnules lanceolate. 50c.

Polypodium Kurrudianum (Sandwich Island Drooping Fern)—A good plant for baskets. 25c.

Polypodium Aureum (Hare's Foot Fern)—Fronds bluish green; very fine. 50c.

Selaginellas and Lycopodiums.

Mosses for baskets or rock work; twelve distinct varieties, 10c. each; 75c. per 10.

Sellaginella Emiliana.

A new upright-growing Moss, with numerous feathery stems branching from the base and forming a dense tuft. Well-grown plants attain 12 to 18 inches in height, and of corresponding diameter. We know of no Moss that is superior to it, and offer fine plants from 25c. to 50c. each.

Special Collections of Ferns.

If left to our selection, 10 varieties, \$1; 10 finer varieties, \$2 50; 10 extra fine, \$4.

BASKET PLANTS.



FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF PERSONS unacquainted with the most desirable varieties of this class, we will send 10 distinct varieties for \$1, or 5 plants for 50c. The latter quantity is sufficient to fill a basket with a bowl twelve inches wide.

SUCCULENTS

For Rock Work or Vases. All of these plants must be watered very sparingly during winter.

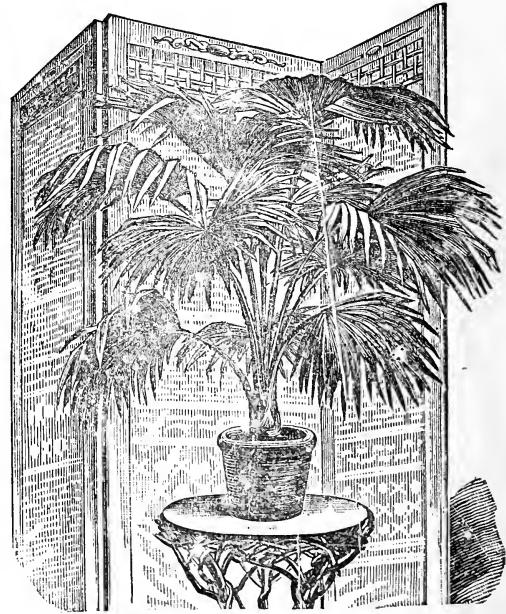
Crassula Cordata—Winter bloomer; flowers white. 10c.

Crassula Spathulata—Trailing variety. 10c.

Mesembryanthomums, or Ice Pinks—Four varieties. 10c.

PALMS.

THE LARGE DEMAND of the past few years for these most ornamental plants is an evidence that they are becoming very popular. To meet this demand we have, in addition to several houses, erected two large Palm houses, each 140 by 20 feet, which are devoted to their cultivation, and can therefore supply all the best varieties at reasonable prices. We carry in stock upwards of 50,000 Palms of various sizes, all in most healthy condition.



LATANIA BORBONICA.

We would state that as all varieties do not grow alike we cannot quote plants of equal height at the same price. Some are of rapid growth; others affect a dwarf habit. Young plants of such varieties as *Phoenix*, *Seaforthia*, and a few others, do not show their characteristic forms of foliage until the third year. The lowest quoted prices refer to 2-year old plants, ranging from 10 to 12 inches, according to variety. We can supply larger plants at proportionate prices.

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.

Use a compost of rich earth and leaf mould, or peat. Give abundant drainage, and keep plants in a shady place during summer. Water when needed, but do not over-water during winter. Repot every year during February.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are the most hardy, and intended for conservatory cultivation. The others require a temperature of not less than 50 degrees in winter.

SECTION I.

Palmette or Fan-Shaped Leaves.

*Chamærops Fortunii (*Chinese Fan Palmetto or Chusan Palm*).

This is the hardiest of all exotic Palms, and can stand a cold of several degrees below freezing. It is of a graceful habit and very ornamental. No garden should be without it. Thrives best in good rich soil, and if planted where

CHAMÆROPS FORTUNII.

partly shaded from the mid-day sun its foliage assumes a brighter tint. Few Palms are more desirable for decorating apartments or piazzas, as it can stand more rough handling than any other variety. Our stock of plants is very large. We believe that its introduction as a garden tree will soon become general throughout the cotton belt.

Plants 15 to 18 inches high..... 50 each, \$4.00 per 10
Plants 24 inches high \$1.00 each.

*Chamærops Canariensis,

" Elata,
" Elegans Argentea.
" Gracilis,
" Martiana,
" Nivea,

Beautiful varieties of the Fan Palmetto class. All hardy in Florida. 50 cents and \$1.

*Corypha Australis—Of robust growth and handsome dark green foliage; stands a low temperature. 50c.

*Latania Borbonica.

(*Chinese Fan Palm*.)

This variety is most widely known, and for decorative purposes is very desirable. It is of strong and healthy growth, enormous foliage and fine appearance, as well as easy culture. Plants attain considerable height and width. We have a large stock, of various sizes, from 50c. to \$5.



CORYPHA AUSTRALIS.

*Sabal Blackburneum.

(*Bermuda Fan Palm*.)

Leaves of glaucous green; an excellent and hardy variety. 50c. to \$1.

SECTION II.

Leaves Pinnate.

Areca Bauerii (*Seaforthia Robusta*)—Graceful variety, attaining a height of 15 or 20 feet. \$1.

Areca Lutescens—Graceful variety; leaves bright green; petioles and stems yellow. Exceedingly desirable, and considered one of the best varieties for decorative purposes. Several sizes, 50c. to \$5.

Areca Rubra—Leaves bright red in young plants, but changing to dark green in older specimens. A beautiful variety, but must be grown in the shade, otherwise the foliage is apt to burn. 50c. to \$1.

Areca Sapida, or Kentia Sapida—Of a dwarf compact habit; foliage dark green, arched. Very valuable, as it is of quite hardy constitution. 50c. to \$1.

Areca Verschaffeltii—Graceful variety; foliage a dark green, with a light colored band through centre or midrib; rather tender. \$1 to \$3.

Caryota Urens (*Fishtail Palm*)—Of medium growth; leaves with broad pinnules, the ultimate divisions of which have the shape of the tail of a fish. 50c. to \$1.



ARECA LUTESCENS.

Caryota Sobolifera—In general characteristics resembles the above, but with more slender stems and dwarf growth; is increased also by suckers. 50c. to \$1.

Cocos Alphonsi—This is known in Southern Florida as the *Belair Palm*, from the large specimens growing near Sanford. The fruit is edible, and all our plants are grown from seeds collected from the Florida trees. In general appearance it resembles Cocos Australis, but leaves bright green. 50c. to \$1.

Cocos Australis—A tall-growing species from Buenos Ayres, of glaucous tint and quite hardy in Middle Florida. 50c. and \$1.

Cocos Pulmosa—Pinnæ 1 to 2 feet long, clustered in bunches; leaves long and drooping; bunches of waxy flowers. 50c. to \$1.

Cocos Bonettii and Cocos Yatai—So far as tested somewhat resembles the above in general appearance, but as the plants grow older distinctive characteristics may become more marked. 50c. to \$1.

Cocos Weddelliana—Unquestionably the most graceful of the smaller growing class; stems slender, erect; leaves long and narrow, of a rich green, gracefully arched. A valuable variety for decorative apartments. 50c. to \$2.

***Euterpe Edulis**
(*West India Cabbage Palm*)—Attains the height of 40 to 60 feet, with delicate feathery heads and with clean and naked stems. 50c. to \$1.

Geonoma Gracilis—A dwarf growing variety, resembling somewhat *Cocos Weddelliana*; requires a moist and warm temperature. \$1.

Kentia Belmoreana (*Howea, or Curly Leaf*

Palm)—A graceful variety, with leaves which have the appearance of being curled; a robust growing variety. 50c. to \$2.

Kentia Forsteriana—(*Thatch Leaf Palm*)—The most robust of the genus; leaves broader and stem of darker color. 50c. to \$2.

(The Kentias are exceedingly desirable varieties. They hold their lower leaves well and retain a bright color).

Martinezia Caryotæfolia, or Caryota Spinosa—A handsome species with broad foliage like the Fish-tail Palm; the petioles and veins are armed with black spines. \$1.

Oreodoxa Regia (*Royal Palm*)—Of very tall and slender habit. Plants 2 to 3 feet, 75 cents; 4 feet, \$1.

Phoenix (*The Date Palm*)—A most valuable selection for cultivation in greenhouses and apartments. They are of robust constitution, grow rapidly, are very handsome, and can stand quite a low temperature. Prices, 50c. to \$2.

***Phoenix Canariensis**—Foliage narrow and graceful; very desirable.

***Phoenix Farinifera**—A compact growing species, and of quite hardy habit; foliage a deep green.

Phoenix Leonensis, or Spinosa—With sharp pointed pinnae; a beautiful variety, but somewhat tender.

***Phoenix Paludosa** (*The Marsh Palm*)—Of medium height, with very long leaves, gracefully spreading.

Phoenix Pumila—Of rapid growth and graceful foliage.

***Phoenix Reclinata**—A valuable variety of robust and compact growth, and of great decorative merit.



COCOS WEDDELLIANA.



KENTIA BELMOREANA.

Phoenix Rupicola (*Rock-loving*)—A species of recent introduction, and of graceful habit; leaves arching and wide-spreading.

***Phoenix Sylvestris** (*Sylvan or Wild Palm of Bengal, or East Indian Wine Palm*)

—Leaves very long, greyish green; pinnae numerous; one of the hardiest of the genus, and a most valuable variety.

Phoenix Tenuis (*Narrow*)

—Of recent introduction, resembling the common Date Palm, but more slender and finer in all its parts.

Pinanga Kuhlii (*Ptychosperma Kuhlii*)—A beautiful species from Java, with

leaves unequally cut and recurved at base. \$1.



PHENIX LEONENSIS.



PHENIX RUPICOLA.

Ptychosperma Alexandræ (*Australian Feather Palm*)—Leaves beautifully arched; an exceedingly desirable variety. 50c. to \$3.



PHENIX SYLVESTRIS.

Seaforthia Elegans, or Ptychosperma Cunninghamiana (*Illawarra Palm*)—An elegant species of graceful habit and rapid growth; leaves very long, dark green; valuable for decorative purposes, and well known. We grow this variety very extensively, and can supply plants at from 50 cents to \$2.00 each.

SECTION III.



SAGO PALM.

Cycads, Etc.

Cycas Revoluta (*Sago Palm*)—A highly ornamental plant, with a crown of dark green pinnated leaves; hardy at Savannah. We can supply several sizes from 50c. to \$5 each.

Pandanus Utile (*Screw Pine*)—A very valuable plant for the centre of vases; foliage spiny. 50c. to \$5.

Pandanus Veitchii—The leaves are beautifully striped with pure white; a very showy plant. \$1 to \$3.

Special Collections.

We will supply the following collections of Palms, selections to be left to us:

10 varieties, 2-year old plants.....	\$ 3 00
10 varieties, 3-year old plants.....	6 00
10 varieties, 4 to 5-year old plants.....	12 00

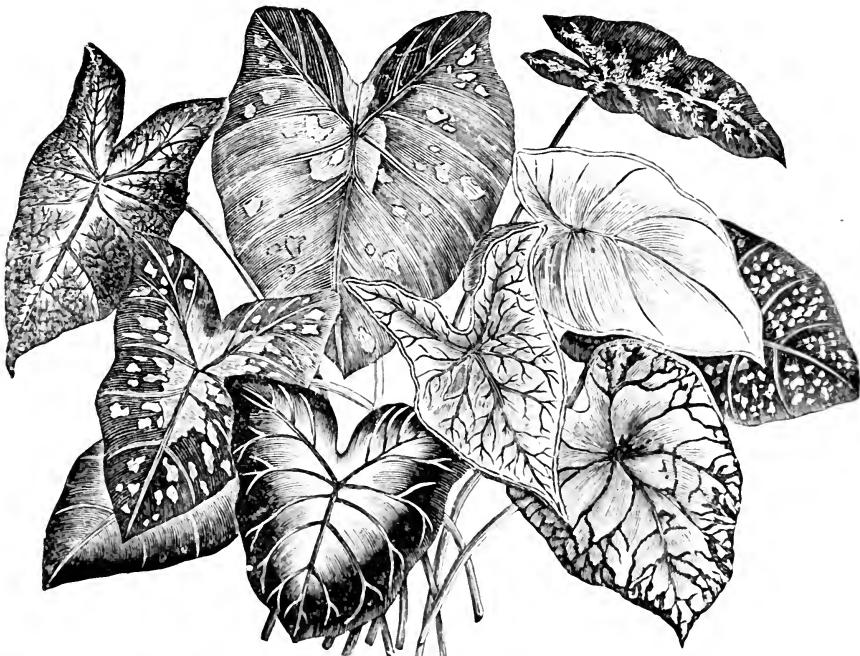
CALADIUMS.

HIS magnificent genus is most valuable for decorative purposes during summer. They do not require a green house, and thus are available to all. These plants vegetate during the summer only. Pot off in March; use small pots at first and do not over water. As plants grow increase size of pots. Repot 4 to 5 times during the summer, giving rich earth. Towards fall water must be gradually withheld, and when leaves are well dried the tubers should be put in dry sand and kept in a dry place during winter.

The leaves combine every imaginable color and markings, spotting, veining and marbling. Our collection comprises fifty of the most distinct varieties. 25 cents each; \$2 per 10.

N. B.—Dry bulbs furnished until April 1st. After latter date plants are sent out in growing state.

New Brazilian varieties after May 1st at \$1 each (See page 3.)



ORCHIDS.

Terrestrial.

HESE PLANTS are quite easily grown in any greenhouse where the temperature is maintained in winter from 45 to 50 degrees. They are best cultivated in a potting material of fibrous turf, sphagnum or swamp moss, broken pots and charcoal, all well mixed. Syringe freely while the growing season lasts, and decrease the quantity of water when in a dormant state.

Bletia Tankervilleæ (or *Veiled Nun Flower*)—Of easy culture in conservatory; flowers in March or April. Blooming plants, \$1; smaller size, 50c.

Cypripedium Insigne (or *Venus Shoe*)—Blooms in December and January. 50c.

AZALEA INDICA.

THESE beautiful early spring flowering shrubs are perfectly hardy in this latitude. They succeed best in a shady situation and a light soil containing an abundance of leaf mould. Few plants are more desirable for the decoration of conservatories or for blooming in rooms. When pot-grown plants are through their period of blooming, plunge the pots in the ground in a shady situation. The beauty of these plants is only realized when they are planted in masses in open ground.

Our collection consists of upward of one hundred varieties, including all the newest and most distinct, and the plants are in most thrifty condition.

Prices of Home-Grown Plants.

Two years, with flower buds, 6 to 8 inches high, 25 cents each; 10 plants, our selection of varieties, 2 years, \$2.

Prices of Imported Plants.

We can also supply *Plants imported from Europe*. These are all grafted, are trained to heads and well set with flower buds.

Ten to twelve inches high, \$1 to \$1.50 each. Colors range from pure white to all the shades of red, with variegations and pencilings. Single and double.



CAMELLIA JAPONICA.

A PARTIALLY SHADED SITUATION, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter, is the most desirable. Any good garden soil is suitable, but if mixed with leaf mould better results may be expected. Camellias are perfectly hardy in this section, but much farther north they should be grown in tubs and kept sheltered in winter. The best seasons for transplanting are from early October to beginning of November, and from end of February to end of March.

We grow Camellias very extensively, and can supply plants of upwards of 100 varieties and of various sizes. The colors range from pure white to all shades of red, from a very pale pink to darkest crimson; and with flowers combining exquisite variegations, pencilings, mottlings, etc.

The semi-double varieties are valuable for open ground planting, as they bloom more profusely than most of the double sorts.

Owing to very large fall sales, we can only supply 2-year old plants of our own growing. No *Alba Plena* in this size.

Colored Varieties—Plants 8 to 10 inches, 25 cents each.

Alba Plena—10 to 12 inches, 50 cents each.

Imported Plants.

Double White—18 inches high, \$1.50; 20 inches, \$2.

Colored Varieties—12 inches high, \$1; 18 inches, \$1.25; 20 inches, \$1.50.

RHODODENDRONS. (Mountain Laurel.)

Imported Plants.

THESE SHRUBS are perfectly hardy, as they are indigenous to the mountains of Georgia and North Carolina. They require a shady situation and a soil rich in leaf mould. Never plant these in places where exposed all day to direct sunshine.



RHODODENDRONS.

Hybrid Varieties of Catawbiensis—These are all grafted plants, which we import annually from Europe. These plants are much superior to the seedlings in the size of clusters and the greater variety of colors, which range from pure white to pink, crimson and purple; 25 varieties. Price of grafted plants, 2 and 3 years, 75c. to \$1.50 each; \$9 to \$12 per 10.

Ponticum (Seedlings)—These vary more or less in shade of color, and range from pink to purple. Three years old, 50c. each; \$4 per 10.

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS.

WE BELIEVE that we may claim to grow the largest and most varied stock of these plants in the Southern States, and especially of such varieties as are best adapted to this climate. The collections of *Biota* or *Cupressinæ*, etc., comprise many new and valuable varieties. They are grown in pots during a part of the season, and being sent out with all their roots in a compact ball of earth there is slight danger of loss in transplanting. We would again urge the necessity of planting small, healthy, pot-grown plants in preference to larger specimens, which can only be furnished from open ground, and with these there is always connected some risk in transplanting. Plants from 4 and 6-inch pots can be supplied until the middle of April.

For full descriptions, see Catalogue No. 1.

Price for plants grown in 4 and 6-inch pots, unless noted, 50c.; 10 plants, our selection of varieties, \$4.

Araucaria Excelsa.

(*Norfolk Island Pine*.)

This is one of the most attractive of decorative plants, but is not sufficiently hardy in this section for open ground planting. The plants should be grown in tubs in a conservatory. Plants 18 inches high, \$3; 24 inches high, \$5; larger sizes priced upon application.

Araucaria Imbricata

(*Chili Pine—Monkey Puzzle*)—A tree of remarkable aspect. Branches horizontal, leaves stiff and sharp at apex; of a deep green. This tree does not thrive in the middle sections of the South, but is eminently suited to the mountain regions. Imported plants from \$2 to \$3 each.

Arbor Vitæ.

(*Asiatic Section, Biota*.)

Aurea, Aurea Conspicua, Aurea Nana, Semper Aurea.

(*American Section, Thuya*.)

Gigantea or Lobbii, Globosa, Peabody.

Cedrus Argentea—*African Cedar*.

Cedrus Deodora

(*The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains*)—A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green, branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate. We grow an immense stock. 12 to 18 inches, 50c.

Cephalotaxus Fortunii.

(*Fortune's Yew*.)

Chamœcyparis Variegata.

(*Variegated Cypress*.)

Cupressus—*The Cypress*.

Of this section we grow many varieties, which are remarkably well adapted to the middle and sub-tropical sections of the South. All are graceful trees, varying in habit of growth from feathery drooping branches to others of a more erect and formal shape. We cannot too highly recommend these beautiful trees.

Excelsa, Ericoides, Gracilis, Lawsoniana, Macrocarpa or Lambertina, Nutkaensis, Sempervirens Horizontalis, Sempervirens Pyramidalis, Sempervirens Royalii or Whitleyana.

Juniperus—*The Juniper Tree*.

Irish, Swedish, Japonica Variegata, Oblonga, Sabina, Squamata.

Librocedrus Decurrens.

(*California Arbor Vitæ*.)



ARAUCARIA EXCELSA.

Pinus—*The Pine*.

Longifolia, Massoniana, Strobus Excelsa.

Podocarpus—*Japan Yew*.

Japonica, Koraensis.

Pseudolarix Kœmpferi—*False Larch*.

The Golden Pine of the Chinese—\$1.

Retinispora—*Cypress*.

A valuable genus of small trees or shrubs from Japan; very hardy and desirable for small gardens or cemetery lots.

Filifera, Pisifera, Pisifera Argentea, Plumosa, Plumosa Aurea, Plumosa Alba Picta, Squarrosa, etc.

Hardy Broad Leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs for Open Ground.

PRICES—Plants from 4 to 6-inch pots, unless specially noted, 50c. each; 10 plants, our selection, \$4.

Plants are grown in pots, thereby securing safety in transplanting and enabling us to ship with less danger of loss from removal.

Abelia Rupestris.

Ardisia Crenata.

Alba—With white berries. 50c.

Rubra—With red berries. 50c.

Aucuba—*Gold Dust Tree*.

Japonica (male)—Leaves spotted yellow.

Latimaculata (female)—Leaves blotched yellow.

Longifolia (female)—Leaves narrow; green.

Macrodontha (male)—Leaves broad; green.

Picta (female)—Leaves broadly variegated. 25c.; larger plants, 50c.

Berberis.

Fortunii (Fortune's Barberry)—25 to 50c.

Japonica (Japan)—25 to 50c.

Buxus—Tree Box.

Argentea, 25c.; **Balearica**, 25c.; **Hansworthii**, 25c.; **Japonica Aureum**, 25c.

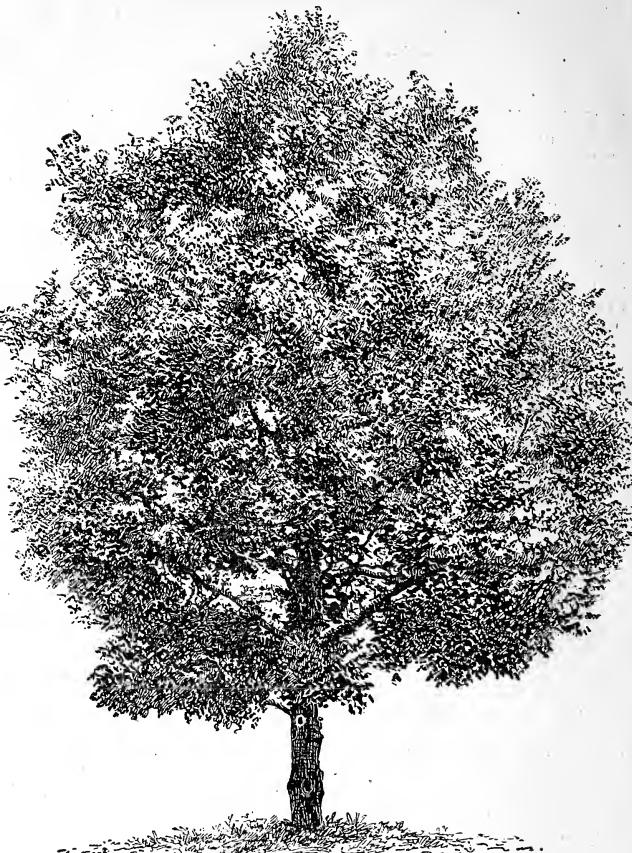
Cinnamomum Camphora.

(*The Camphor Tree.*)

This tree is hardy where the orange thrives, and has withstood here a cold of 16 degrees of frost. It is valuable as an ornamental evergreen shade tree, as well as for the camphor gum which it produces. It is of rapid growth. A tree planted in New Orleans ten years ago has now reached a height of 30 feet. Few trees are more desirable for street planting. We have an immense stock, and will give special rates for quantities of 500 or 1,000. All pot-grown.

One-year-old plants from 3-inch pots, 25c.; \$2 per 10; \$15 per 100.

Two-year-old plants from 4 and 5-inch pots, 50c. each; \$4 per 10.



Cinnamomum Zeylanicum.

(*The True Cinnamon Tree.*)

A broad-leaved evergreen shrub producing the cinnamon bark of commerce. Much attention is paid to the tree as being likely to become one of the most valuable products of South Florida; not hardy here.

One-year-old trees, 8 to 10 inches, 25c.; \$2 per 10. Hardy in Middle and South Florida only.

Cleyera Japonica. 25c.

Eleagnus—Japan Oleaster. 25 to 50c.

Frederici Variegata, **Japonica Macrophylla**, **Pungens**, **Variegata**, **Reflexa**, **Reflexa Aurea**.

Eryobotrya Japonica

(*Japan Medlar, or Loquat*), 25c.

Escallonia Montevidensis, 25c. and 50c.

Gardenia—Cape Jasmine.

25c. each; \$2 for 10.

Florida, **Fortunii**, **Japonica**, **Japonica Variegata**, **Radicans**, **Radicans Marginata**.

Helianthemum, or Cistus Algarvense

(*Rock or Sun Rose*), 25c.

Ilex—Holly.

We have a large collection of these desirable plants, which are conspicuous by the various forms and coloring of their foliage. Any ordinary soil suits these, and a group of a few of the most dis-

CAMPHOR TREE—(From a Photograph).

tinct forms a pleasing feature in a garden. We offer 10 varieties, all grafted and imported plants, 8 to 10 inches high, at 50c. each.

Illicium Anisatum—Anis Tree. 25 to 50c.

Jasminum Fruticans.

25 cents.

Lauro-Cerasus—English Laurel.

Bertini, **Colchica**, **Camellæfolia**, **Rotundifolia**.

Lauro-Cerasus Lusitanica.

(*Portugal Laurel.*)

Laurus—Laurel. 25 to 50c.

Nobilis (*Apollo's or Spice Laurel*).

Reglis (*Oreodaphne California*).

Magnolias.

Grandiflora—The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees; needs no description. 1 foot, 50c.

Grandiflora Gloriosa—A sub-variety of *Grandiflora*, with flowers of immense size, often 12 inches in diameter; foliage large and bronze underneath; a magnificent tree. 2-year grafted plants, \$1.

Fuscata (Banana Shrub)—Dwarf-growing variety; in April or May it is covered with a profusion of small flowers, exhaling a most exquisite fragrance, similar to a ripe banana; a great favorite. 8 to 10 inches, 25c.; larger sizes, 50c.

Myrica Rubra(of *Seibold* and *Zuccarini*).

A small evergreen tree with oblong lanceolate and serrated dark green leaves; it grows especially in the mountains of Southern Japan, where it is named *Yam momo* or *Mountain Peach*. Fruit blossoms appear in early spring and the fruit ripens during July. Fruit resembles in shape a firm blackberry 1 inch long by $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, and contains a single hard seed or stone. When fully ripe it is pleasantly acidulated and juicy. It is used as a dessert fruit or for jellies, and for making a fermented drink. There are dark red and light rose fruited varieties. The bark is used for dyeing a fawn color. Altogether this is said to be an exceedingly ornamental tree, extensively planted in Japan both for ornament and fruit, and will doubtless prove a desirable addition to our hardy evergreens. Plants seem to be difficult to obtain in Japan, because they are seldom propagated, and chance seedlings are depended upon. We have succeeded in growing a limited quantity of plants. Plants 2 years old, from 4-inch pots, 50c. Not fruited here so far.

Olea Fragrans—Tea Olive.

One of our most desirable and popular shrubs; flowers white, small, but of exquisite fragrance, and blooms nearly all winter. Several sizes, 25c. and 50c.

Osmanthus.

Plants allied to *Olea Fragrans*, but with prickly toothed leaves. 25c. and 50c.

Aquifolium (*Holly-leaved*), *Aquifolium Argenteum*, *Aquifolium Aureum*.

Photinia Serrulata. 25 to 50c.**Pittosporum.** 25 and 50c.

Tobira.

Variegata (*Variegated*).**Ruscus Aculeatus** (*Butcher's Broom*).

25 cents.

Viburnum. 25 and 50c.*Odoratissimum* (*Chinese*).*Tinus* (*or Laurustinus*).*Suspensum*.

— COPYRIGHTED BY ABLANG

THE PLANTS offered in this list were all grown in open ground during last summer, and potted during January in 3 or 4-inch pots. Plants of the *Tea*, *China* and *Polyantha* classes vary in height from 8 to 12 inches, and of *Hybrid Perpetual* from 10 to 18 inches.

No order can be filled before March 15th, as plants are in growing condition, and if planted out before danger of frost is past loss may ensue. After May 1st no plants will be sent out, as success in transplanting is then uncertain.

Prices, 25c. each; 10 plants, our selection, \$2; or 100 plants for \$15.

SECTION I—ON OWN ROOTS.**Tea and China.**

Bon Silene—Rosy carmine, shaded salmon; fine in bud.

Caroline—Blush rose.

Duchesse de Brabant, or Comtesse de Labarthe—Salmon pink.

Duchesse Marie Salviati—Buff yellow, shaded lilac rose.

Etoile de Lyon—Large, full, canary yellow.

Gustave Nabonnand—Tender rose, shaded yellow.

Louis Richard—Coppery rose, deeper centre; excellent.

Mme. Camille—Rosy salmon; large, very fine.

Mme. Caro—Salmon pink.

Mme. Dubrocca—Pink, apricot centre.

Mme. Jean Sisley—White, slightly tinged pink.

Mme. Francisca Kruger—Blush salmon centre.

Mme. Philippe Kuntz—Dark purple carmine; base of petals yellow.

Mme. Scipion Cochet—Yellowish suffused rose, and with a darker centre.

Marie Van Houtte—Light yellow, outer petals tinged pink.

Marquise de Vivens—Cherry rose, shaded light yellow.

Nemesis—Dark crimson.

Vicomtesse de Wautier—Bright rose tinted, white and dark rose centre.

Zelia Pradel—White, with a yellowish centre; half climbing habit; excellent.

And a limited number of plants of twenty other good varieties.

Polyantha.

The Polyantha are exquisite miniature roses of the most free flowering habit and of dwarf growth.

Clothilde Soupert—Flowers 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, beautifully formed; white, with rose or light carmine centre; a constant bloomer; a desirable variety for cemeteries.

Cecile Brunner—Salmon pink, deeper centre.

Marie Pavie—Pale rose.

Mignonette—Delicate rose, changing to blush; flowers very small.

Hybrid Perpetual.

Charles Margottin—Red, shaded crimson.

Cheshunt Hybrid—Cherry carmine, shaded violet; of vigorous growth and free spring bloomer.

Crown Prince—Purplish crimson.

Dr. Hogg—Deep violet red.

Dr. Sewell—Crimson scarlet, shaded purple; free bloomer.

Duc de Cazes—Purplish red, shaded violet; dwarf growth.

Duke of Connaught—Deep crimson, velvety, dwarf; a free bloomer.

Gen. Jacqueminot—Fiery red; an old standard sort, not very double.

Gloire Lyonnaise—Very large; white when fully expanded, but canary yellow while in bud; vigorous grower.

John Hopper—Bright rose, darker centre.

Jules Jurgensen (Climber)—Magenta, centre shaded violet.

Mme. Moreau—Deep brilliant carmine; perpetual bloomer and best of its color.

Magna Charta—Bright pink, large.

Paul Neyron—Deep pink, very large; an extra fine rose and very free bloomer.

Pénia—Crimson red; very free bloomer.

Prince Camille de Rohan—Very dark brownish crimson; velvety.

Sidonie—Light pink.

Woodland Margaret (Climber)—White; vigorous.

And a limited number of plants of about thirty other sorts.

SECTION II.

Budded on Manetti Stock.

Budded Roses in the hands of careful culturists will yield more perfect flowers than could be expected from the same varieties if upon their own roots; *they are especially desirable for Florida and all warm climates*, as their roots penetrate the soil to a great depth.

ALL BUDDED Roses must be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which appear below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed; otherwise the stock will outgrow the bud and failure follow. Plant sufficiently deep to place the junction of the bud with the stock from two to three inches below the surface of the soil.

We therefore CAUTION persons *inexperienced in cultivating Budded Roses not to purchase such plants*, because the neglect in removing suckers will bring disappointment and create the impression entertained by some purchasers that they have received plants incorrectly named. If the suckers are allowed to grow the budded portion will often be starved, and instead of a perfect flower, answering the description, a small, insignificant flower will be produced.

We must decline to entertain any claim for the failure in BUDDED ROSES from neglect in giving such plants the proper attention.

Price of plants, from 3 and 4-inch pots, 25 cents each; \$2 per 10.

Hybrid Perpetual.

Baronne de Rothschild—Rosy pink; beautiful form.

Dinsmore—Reddish crimson; large.

Gen. Washington—Brilliant vermillion.

Gloire de l'Exposition de Bruxelles—Very large; deep amaranth purple.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet—Bright pink; fine form.

Marshall P. Wilder—Cherry carmine; a very free bloomer.

Mrs. John Laing—Soft pink; large.

Rev. J. B. M. Camm—Carmine rose; large.

Tea. Hybrid Tea and Noisette.

Angelique Veysset, or Striped La France—Similar to La France, but with flowers striped and shaded white.

Augustine Guinoiseau, or White La France—Large, white tinted rose.

American Beauty—Deep rosy carmine.

Duchess of Albany—Resembles La France, but of deeper color.

Devoniensis (Climbing)—White, flesh centre.

Elie Beauvilain (Climber)—Soft rose, salmon centre.

Lamarque—White.

La France—Silvery peach, excellent, but a poor grower, and apt to die back.

Marie Guillot—Pure white dwarf.

Marechal Niel (Climbing)—Deep chrome yellow; always deeper in color and better grower when budded.

Mme. Caroline Testout—One of the best new roses of 1891. Of the La France type, but clear pink, large and very free bloomer.

Papa Gontier—Bright red, reverse of petals purple.

Perle des Jardins—Bright yellow, best when budded.

Reine Marie Henriette (Climbing)—Bright cherry red, good form and of vigorous habit.

Reve D'Or, or Climbing Saffrano (Climbing)—Deep coppery yellow.

And a limited number of plants of forty other varieties.

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN RECOMMENDING

THE ALEXANDER DRUG & SEED CO.,

OF AUGUSTA, GA.,

AS A RELIABLE FIRM.

Their stock of SEEDS is selected with reference to the Southern Climate. Descriptive Catalogues Mailed Free by addressing as above.

 MENTION OUR CATALOGUE.

PARTIAL VIEW OF GREENHOUSE DEPARTMENT AT "FRUITLAND."

